

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**W**HATEVER may be the opinion of literary men as to the general principles of the periodical press in the French capital, none can deny that, if the state of literature and political discussion in a country may be appreciated by the immense number of its periodical publications, France is at this moment an object of much interest with the politician, the lover of elegant literature, and the philosopher.

The following rapid sketch, though by no means so illustrative of the subject as a more detailed account would be, may be safely considered correct and impartial. The removal of the previous censorship will doubtless lead to great changes in the spirit of the journals, but the security required affords little prospect of energetic conduct.

### DAILY PUBLICATIONS.

*The Moniteur.*—This paper appeared for the first time on the 24th of November, 1789, and has been continued, almost without interruption, until the present period. Its official character was, however, taken from it in the revolution of 1815; and, since the restoration, it has assumed the official stamp under a new form. It is now divided into two parts: the official and non-official. The principal editor is M. Sauvo: the assistant editors and correspondents are, Messrs. Amar, Tourlet, Peuchet, Guignin, Grouville, Maret, Jourdan, Desmares, and Trouvé. The principles of the *Moniteur* deserve perhaps little notice; since, as a complete government paper, it is the instrument of good and bad actions, as chance determines. A complete set of the *Moniteur*, forming fifty-seven large folio volumes, is worth from 60l. to 80l.

*Gazette de France.*—This undertaking was commenced in the year 1631, by Renaudot. The present editors are, MM. Martainville, Colnet, Bellemare, Briffant, Madame Bolly, M. de Lourdoux, Marcadier, and Destains. The *Gazette de France* is exclusively in the hands of the ultra-royalists.

*The Journal de Paris.*—was begun on the 1st of January, 1777, by d'Ussieux, in small quarto; it now appears in small folio, and is accompanied three times a week by a bulletin of commerce. The

writers in this paper are, Messrs. Huart, Ourry, Sauvan, J. Pons Viennot, the Count de Segur, Aubert de Vitry, Dusaulle Hoy, Fabien-Pillet, and Belmondi. The *Journal de Paris* is a ministerial publication.

*Journal des Debats.*—This paper was commenced in 1789. At first it was a mere report of the debates in the Chambers, as its title denotes; but it is now a regular newspaper. The *Journal des Debats* has a very considerable circulation, arising less perhaps from any real superiority in the collective talent of those who fill its columns, than to the high reputation of M. Malte Brun, the political editor. The other contributors are, Messrs. Duvicquet, de Felets, Nodier, Martin, Boutard, Bertin, Mutin, and Le Breton. The circulation of this paper once exceeded 20,000 daily: it is now less, but it is still the most extensively circulated paper printed in France. It is generally considered an independant publication.

*The Quotidienne.*—The first number of the *Quotidienne* appeared in 1795. The literary gentlemen engaged in it are, Messrs. Michaud, Rippert, Jeannin, Laurencin, Berchoux, Delbare, Ferdinand, Darmring, and Merle. The political principles of the *Quotidienne* are anything but constitutional.

*Journal General.*—Began in 1794 in quarto, published in 1814 in folio. The editors are, Messrs. Ronjoux, Moreau, Bert, Carrion, Nizas, Keratry, &c. The *Journal General* is an extremely well-conducted paper, and truly constitutional; it is, consequently, the favorite journal of the independant party, and in high repute with men of letters. Mr. Benjamin Constant has more than once enriched the columns of the *Journal General* with the productions of his brilliant and fertile imagination.

*Journal du Commerce.*—This paper was first published in May 1815, under the title of *Independant*, and was suppressed on the 11th of August, in the same year; it was then provisionally replaced by the *Echo du Soir*, and the regular series was resumed on the 26th, under the title of the *Courier*, which was suppressed in the beginning of the year 1816. The enterprising editors resumed their labours a few days afterwards, under the title of the *Constitutionnel*, which publication was suppressed in 1817. The proprietors then purchased the present title of a journal



nal which had been just discontinued. Since the month of July 1817, the *Journal du Commerce* has not been suppressed, but it has been several times suspended. The *Journal du Commerce* is indebted for its great success to the perseverance which its projectors have displayed under the most difficult circumstances. It has always been the advocate of constitutional principles, and consulted the glory and interest of the nation. The gentlemen engaged in this undertaking are, Messrs. Jay, Tissot, Thiesse, H. de la Touche, General T. Beauvais, Dumoulin, Buchot, Febuë, Boismont, de Ségur, de Sénancourt, Berville, Bailleul, and Canche.

*Annales Politiques, Littéraires et Morales.*—This is a well-conducted paper, rather ministerial, but modestly so: it was commenced in the latter part of the year 1815. The editors are, Messrs. Villenave, Depping, Pierrot, and Madame Céré de Barbé.

PUBLICATIONS WHICH APPEAR THREE TIMES WEEKLY.

*Journal des Maires*,—a publication in quarto, almost exclusively devoted to agriculture and commerce. It is related, as a fact worthy of observation, that 27,000 copies of a number of this work were sold in the month of September, 1816.

*Journal des Campagnes*,—a publication in octavo, edited by M. Saint Prosper.

*Le Narrateur*, and *La Feuille Parisienne*,—are so little known, that they hardly deserve notice.

PUBLICATIONS PURELY LITERARY.

*Journal des Savans*.—From the year 1666 to 1792, this journal forms a collection of 111 volumes in quarto. It has been several times suspended, but the courage and talent of its projectors have triumphed over every opposition.

*Journal d'Education*.—Published by the society formed in Paris for elementary instruction: it appears monthly. The editors are, Messrs. de Jussieu and Renonard. This publication has contributed greatly to the education of the lower orders.

*La Ruche d'Aquitaine*.—An elegant literary miscellany, published at Bordeaux, and regularly sold in Paris.

*La Ruche Provençale*.—A literary work, similar to the foregoing, published at Marseilles.

*La Guêpe*,—a work of the same nature, published at Brest.

*Le Philologue*.—A periodical work, also of the same nature, published once a quarter.

*Le Camp Volant*, or *Journal des Spectacles*.—Published twice a-week, at irregular periods, to avoid the stamp-duty on publications which appear at stated periods.

*Le Courrier des Spectacles*.—A similar

publication to the foregoing, is published in Paris daily.

*Archives de Thalie*.—This work appears at irregular periods: it is remarkable for bad taste and insipidity.

*Le Courrier des Salons, ou l'Ami des Beaux Arts*.—A work in octavo, at irregular periods.

*Le vieux Conteur*.—An agreeable miscellany, in 12mo.

*Annales de Grammaires*.—A monthly publication, conducted by several members of the Paris Grammatical Society.

*Journal des Dames et des Modes*.—This is the official record of fashion for every capital of Europe: it appears on every fifth day, accompanied with plates, illustrative of the latest fashions. It has been established twenty-two years.

*L'Observateur des Modes*,—appears quarterly, in an octavo volume, with music and plates.

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

*L'Ami de la Religion et du Roi*.—This work is now of five years' standing, and is entirely devoted to the Jesuits. It appears every Wednesday and Saturday.

*Archives du Christianisme du XIX. siècle*.—This miscellany appears every month.

*Bibliothèque Religieuse*.—This is a truly religious and moral publication, supported by the able pens of Gregoire and Lanjannais. It appears at irregular periods.

*L'Israelite Français*.—This miscellany was first begun in 1817: it is published in octavo. Among the contributors to this excellent work we find the names of Dalember, and De Cologna, chief rabbi of the Paris synagogue.

*Le Spectateur, Religieux et Politiques*,—appears at irregular periods, but so closely as to form fifty-two numbers yearly.

*Hermès, ou Archives Maçonniques*.—This is a periodical publication, edited by a society of Freemasons.

POLITICAL AND LITERARY MISCELLANIES, PUBLISHED PERIODICALLY.

*Annales de la Session de 1817 à 1819*,—by St. Aubin, Benjamin Constant, &c.

*Annales des Faits et des Sciences Militaires*.

*Annales des Lettres, des Arts, de l'Architecture, des Sciences, et de l'Industrie*.

*L'Antidote*.—A small work of no consequence.

*Archives Françaises*.—A collection of facts honourable to the French character.

*Archives Philosophiques, Politiques, et Littéraires*.—A sound political and moral miscellany.

*Ballots Politiques*.—A constitutional publication.

*Bibliothèque Historique*.—A work of eminence, edited by Chevalier et Reynaud. The politics of this publication are soundly constitutional.



*La Bouche de Fer.*—A work of the same description, but not popular.

*La Boussole.*—A strong opposition work, published about once a-week.

*Le Censeur Européen.*—By Comte and Dunoyer. A work of much merit and eminence. It is published in volumes, and is much read by the liberal and constitutional party.

*Le Chevalier Français.*—A foolish ultra publication.

*Le Conversateur.*—A weekly pamphlet in the service of the ultras, conducted skilfully by M. de Chateaubriand and assistants.

*Le Consiliateur.*—A work but little known, but professedly ultra.

*Correspondance de M. Fivée.*—A work of merit, but unfortunately bespeaking a writer full of vanity. It appears in small octavo volumes, at irregular periods.

*Le Correspondant.*—A violent ultra publication.

*Le Correspondant Electoral.*—A constitutional publication.

The following are violent opposition pamphlets, which appear weekly:

*La Minerve*, edited by Benjamin Constant.

*L'Homme Gris*, by Cugnet de Montarlot.

*Lettres Normandes.*

And about thirty others, of more or less merit.

The ultra publications, besides those already mentioned, are *Le Drapeau Blanc*, *Le Royaliste*, and about eight others.

Besides the publications already named, there are no less than sixty-five periodical works, most of them of great merit, devoted to literature, science, and commerce.

The English newspapers in France are *Galvani's Messenger*, a badly conducted publication; and the *Pas de Calais*.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,  
IN this enlightened age, when our intercourse is increasing with nations remote from our own, and possessing different religions, languages, laws, and customs; when the ambassadors of the Mohammedan potentates of Europe, Asia, and Africa, are resident in our metropolis, all understanding the *Arabic language*; when, with a knowledge of this language, a person may travel and hold colloquial intercourse with the inhabitants of Turkey, with the greater part of Asia, and with Africa; and, lastly, when we consider the valuable and immense stores of Arabian literature, of the best periods, which still remain unexplored; is it not remarkable, under all the exciting circumstances above

enumerated, that, in this powerful and opulent country, there should not be found, with all our boasted learning and eagerness of research, three or four Englishmen capable of writing and conversing intelligibly in that beautiful and useful language? The extent of this disgraceful ignorance would be scarcely credible, were there not proofs beyond doubt, that our principal seats of learning are as deficient in this knowledge as the public in general; and that letters, or public documents, written in that language, have been in vain sent to them for

\* There is a letter from the reigning emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman ben Mohammed, to our revered sovereign, in the western Arabic. See appendix to Jackson's Account of Morocco, &c. page 320, which was sent to the university for translation; and, after remaining there, as doctor Buffé informed me, above two months, was returned without a translation: it was then sent to the Post-office for the same purpose, but with like ill success. Dr. Buffé, who had been the bearer of it from the emperor to the secretary of state, then called on me, and requested a translation, which I declined giving, unless I should be requested so to do by the secretary of state. This letter contained friendly overtures, and afforded a most favourable opportunity to open an advantageous negociation with Morocco, and a mutual exchange of good offices; but, from ignorance of the language, the opportunity was lost. The late Mr. Spencer Percival having expressed to my lord Redesdale, or to Mr. Robert Mitford, late of the Audit-office, the regret he felt at not being able to procure a translation, my friend Mr. Mitford mentioned my name to his relation as a person competent to translate it. Accordingly, I received a letter from Mr. Percival, requesting a translation into English, which I delivered to that gentleman a few days afterwards; but the original Arabic letter of which I made a translation, did not reach me till several months after it had been received by the minister. In the meantime, the emperor made repeated enquiries of the bashaw of El Garb, of the governor of Tangier, and of the British consul, for a reply to this letter, which contained overtures for a mutual exchange of good offices, and courted a speedy answer;—when his Imperial Majesty was actually informed by some of the members of the divan, that the king of England had no power, but that the power was vested in the hands of the ministers of the crown: whereupon the emperor determined never to write again to a christian king in the Arabic language; and, with regard to Great Britain, I believe



for translation. What I have long considered, as chiefly tending to diminish the desire of acquiring this language, is an opinion dogmatically asserted and diligently propagated, that the Arabic of the East and West are so different from each other as almost to form distinct languages, and to be unintelligible to the inhabitants of either of those regions respectively; but, having always doubted the truth of this assertion, I have endeavoured, from time to time, during the last ten years, to ascertain whether the Arabic language spoken in Asia be the same as spoken in Africa (westward to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean), but without success, and even without the smallest satisfactory elucidation, until the arrival in London, last winter, of the most Rev. Dr. Giarve, archbishop of Jerusalem, who has given such incontestable proofs of his proficiency in the Arabic language, that his opinion on this important point cannot but be decisive: accordingly, on presenting to the rev. doctor some letters from the emperor of Morocco to me, desiring that he would oblige me with his opinion whether the Arabic in those letters was the same with that spoken in Syria? the rev. doctor replied in the following perspicuous manner, which I think decides the question: "I can assure you that the language and the idiom of the Arabic in these letters from the emperor of Morocco to you, is precisely the same with that which is spoken in the East."

It is, therefore, thus ascertained that the Arabic language spoken in the

he has faithfully ever since kept his word. Some time before this letter was written, I being then in Morocco, the emperor's minister asked me, if the emperor his master were to write an Arabic letter to the sultan George Sultan El Ingleez (these were his expressions), whether there were persons capable of translating it into English, as the emperor did not wish the contents of his communication to be known to his bashaw at Tangier, nor to the British Consul, as it would necessarily be, if written in English. I replied that there were learned men at the Universities capable of translating every learned language in the known world; and, accordingly, the letter above alluded to was written in Arabic, and addressed to his majesty: and an additional proof of the desire the emperor then had to conceal its contents was, that it was written in his own hand-writing, which I am competent to declare, having letters from him in my possession, and being acquainted with the emperor's hand-writing.

kingdom of Tafielt, of Fas, of Morocco, and in Suse or South Barbary, is precisely the same language with that which is now spoken in Syria and Palestine in Asia, countries distant from each other nearly 3000 miles; and, from information since obtained, there appears to be no doubt that the Arabic language spoken by the Arabs in Arabia, by the Moors and Arabs in India and Madagascar, by the Moorish nations on the African shores of the Mediterranean, are one and the same language with that spoken in Morocco, subject only to certain provincial peculiarities, which by no means form impediments to the general understanding of the language, no more, or not so much so, as the provincial peculiarities of one county in England differ from another.

Unwilling to encroach too much on your valuable pages, I will leave, for the subject of my next letter, the innumerable misconstructions and errors into which the ignorance of this elegant and useful language has led European travellers in Africa, of which I shall state some examples in a recent publication respecting Africa.

JAMES G. JACKSON.

*Circus, Minories;*

May 10, 1819.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN your 45th volume, p. 485, and in your 46th volume, p. 402, occur two short letters concerning the treatment of Sir J. E. Smith at Cambridge. A third document has been added to this remarkable controversy by the recent publication of "A Defence of the Church and Universities of England," in which Sir J. E. Smith has undertaken a reply to various observations of professor Monk, and to the sympathetic commentaries of the Quarterly Review.

Of this new pamphlet a large portion diverges into theological and literary questions not essential to the controversy, but which certainly contribute to shed over it much of interest and amenity. Such is Sir J. E. Smith's declaration of faith at p. 69, which we shall transcribe. "I have declined subscription to the articles of the church, and this is the whole of my offence, the whole ground of my pretended ineligibility at Cambridge. The prejudices of education, perhaps, but certainly not unsupported by enquiry, and which cannot but be honest prejudices, have taught me that many things are therein asserted; about



about which the human mind is neither required nor competent to form any judgment. Many of these points are indifferent, and may or may not be as there defined; some appear to me presumptuous, intruding into the Holy of Holies the decisions of weak and contentious men. Hence, I humbly remain in suspense upon questions that make a prominent feature in creeds on either side. There are doctrines not so indifferent. Whatever seems to me to trench on the justice or goodness of God, as election and reprobation, vicarious punishment, necessity, or eternal damnation, it would surely be criminal to admit. On these subjects many wise and exemplary christians in all ages, and in the church of England itself, think, or have thought, as I do. I am not the less aware, that many, as wise and good, are of a different opinion, and understand several doctrines which shock me, in a light entirely consistent with the purity and perfection of God. Why should we judge amiss of each other for any causes like these? The possibility, or rather, I should say, the inevitability of such differences in matters so abstruse, is, doubtless, intended to train us up in forbearance and charity. They ought not to be made badges of antipathy, nor tests of a man's understanding, much less of his moral worth. It is no new opinion of mine, that Christians are not authorized to excommunicate one another, or to separate upon the points in question. Several learned divines have asserted this doctrine."

Such a profession of faith would do honour to a Savoyard vicar; but is, in my judgment, too candid. There are many intercontradictory articles among the thirty-nine; and no man can subscribe to both sides of opponent propositions without a degree of moral guilt, analogous, when the declaration is made with the pen, to forgery; when with the tongue, to perjury.

There are some curious passages of narrative also in the letter of Sir J. E. Smith; whence it appears probable, that a project was entertained at Cambridge of converting the botanical chair into a sinecure.

Some beautiful comments on the plants of Scripture, and on the plants of Virgil, give to portions of these chapters the attractive character of scientific dissertations, and agreeably bind, as with a graceful festoon of briony, the tearing hawthorn of controversy.

T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your admirable miscellany for 1797, you gave us a view of the affairs of the Bank, from the Report then laid before Parliament. Another Report, on the same important subject, has been lately made, and which is now before the public; but which, from its length, and the mode in which it is drawn up, will deter many from the reading of it, and not be clearly understood by many who take that trouble.

The committee have applied themselves to gain information on three points:

1. The state of the Bank.
2. The expediency of resuming cash payments. And
3. When the present restrictions should terminate.

With respect to the first, I believe no one ever had any doubts of the solvency of the Bank; if they had, this report will certainly dispel them.

The demands on the Bank, on the 30th of January last, were 33,894,580*l.* and they then possessed government and other securities, to the amount of 39,096,900*l.*; leaving a clear balance in their favour of 5,202,320*l.* To which must be added their capital stock, 14,656,800*l.*, making a total of 19,889,120*l.* Supposing, therefore, the capital stock at par, and the government must pay it at that rate, before they can possibly dissolve the Bank charter, the real value of Bank stock is nearly 135*l.* per cent. yet we see it sells at 250*l.*; a price which can only be accounted for by the large dividends they make, and which whether they will be enabled to continue, is another consideration, and will be hereafter noticed.

Our next enquiry must be, in what this sum of 39,096,900*l.* consists; and, in another part of this report, we find that, on or about the same period, the advance to government was 26,487,000*l.* The balance, 12,609,900*l.* remains to be accounted for.

Now, we know that the advances to the merchants are generally limited to about five millions; and, as the Bank about that period began to limit their issues, we may conclude they did not then exceed that sum, and reduces the above sum to 7,609,900*l.* not accounted for.

Are we to conclude, that it existed in coin and bullion; or in what shape did it



it exist? This leads to the second enquiry respecting cash payments.

The Bank were enabled to increase their cash and bullion from 1815 to 1817, when they had the largest quantity of coin and bullion in their coffers they ever had before. We know that, in 1792 or 1793, they had, in these precious commodities, to the amount of 8,000,000*l.* The cash at this time must, therefore, have exceeded that; but it has ever since been diminishing, arising from the Bank undertaking to pay, —first, certain notes issued prior to January 1, 1812, and then all notes prior to 1816.

To comply with these notices, they have issued to January 1, 1819:

In guineas, &c. ....	£1,596,256
In sovereigns, &c. ....	4,450,726
Since Jan. 1 .....	700,000

Together.....6,756,900

And it appears singular, that three-fourths of the new coinage of France has been ascertained to have been made with British coin. The committee therefore highly censure the conduct of the Bank, in continuing to pay those notes in cash after the exchanges became unfavourable; and this induced the committee, in their first report, to advise Parliament to stop the issues of small sums in dividends.

The committee, in one part of their report, say, that the Bank had not full control over their issues. Do they mean to say, that government had a control over them? or what unseen power had?

The committee then proceed to enquire into their advances to government. They chiefly consist of exchequer bills, and which the Bank, in defiance of the act 5 and 6 of William and Mary, are allowed to do, by various clauses in modern acts.

To come to more recent transactions, it appears that, in the last half-year of 1818, the advances to government were 27,060,900*l.*; on February 11, 1819, 21,930,000*l.*

Supposing, therefore, the advances to the merchants to be 5,000,000*l.* the Bank circulation, on the 19th of Feb. 1819, will be 27,000,000*l.* But we find that, about that period, the whole circulation was only 25,794,460*l.*, and, therefore, the merchants' advance would not exceed four millions.

With these documents we may be able to discover, what assistance will enable the Bank to pay in cash. They

had issued, on account of government, 21,930,000*l.* They say, in their evidence before the committee, that the government must pay them off ten millions before they can pay: but, will that do? To enable them to pay with safety, the Bank must have in their cellars 11,000,000*l.* in coin and bullion: but how they are to get possession of this is a mystery; and it seems evident, that a sum of at least fifteen millions must be taken off the debt from government before the Bank can, with any degree of safety, proceed to pay in cash.

The committee have thought proper to advance a very extraordinary position,—that the ability of the Bank to pay in cash depends less on the actual amount of treasure they may accumulate, than on the state of the foreign exchanges. That the Bank cannot pay cash without being in possession of it, we well know; but that foreign exchanges can have such an influence over the Bank, the committee, having asserted, should have proved. If the balance is against us, gold must be had to pay it; and the only difference will be, the agents for foreigners will give more for gold or silver than the Bank can afford, and will, consequently, have the preference in the market. If this balance is now against us, it will demand the strong hand of government, by new laws, to prevent it, and not the weak efforts of the Bank.

It is suggested, but certainly not proved, that the whole amounts of English capital, vested in foreign stocks, does not exceed ten millions sterling.

The committee proceed to propose a payment in gold in May 1820, at 4*l.* 1*s.* an ounce, and in subsequent years, at a lower rate, until it comes to the standard; a proposal supported on such weak grounds, that it is evident, excuses are framed in this very report, which will enable the Bank to come to Parliament for another restrictive act next year. In short, nothing but a reduction of the issues to government can ever enable the Bank to pay in money.

Mr. Baring thinks that five or six millions will be sufficient for the Bank to keep; and Mr. Holland, his partner, asserts that a return to cash payments will not cause any disagreeable effects on circulation, but will tend to restore confidence, order, and harmony.

The committee seem studiously to avoid entering into any investigation of the real cause of delay; which, as they have



have omitted, I will undertake to do for them. And this evidently arises from its being both the interest of government, and of the Bank, that cash payments should not be made.

Government, by having an easy paymaster, on whom they can call at all times, find a convenience certainly; but it is a convenience which costs the public immense sums annually, — a convenience which such poor financiers as Percival and Vansittart only would accept, but from which a minister of any ability would soon extricate himself and the country.

But, although to the minister it is only an accommodation, to the Bank it is a source of great profit. Let us see, from the documents before us, the profits the Bank of England made last year. Their income could not be less than this:

Interest on their capital of 14,686,800l. at 3 per cent. . . . .	£448,604
On 5,000,000l. lent to the merchants at 5 per cent. . . . .	250,000
Charges of management paid by government . . . . .	258,000
Interest on 27,000,000l. advances to government, at 3 per cent. . . . .	810,000

Profit . . . . . 1,758,604

Except the current expenses of the house.

With this profit, well may the Bank divide 10% on a capital, which has been before shewn is really worth only 135%.

But let us see what their profits would amount to, if government, by a spirited measure of finance, should take this source of profit from them, and retrench the enormous sum now paid to them for the management of the national debt. Their account would then stand thus:

Interest on their capital . . . . .	£440,604
On 4,000,000l. lent to the merchants; for, when government withdrew their advances, the merchants would want less, and pay less . . . . .	200,000
Charges of management might be reduced to . . . . .	200,000
And the exchequer bills to the old peace establishment of 3,000,000l. . . . .	90,000

£930,600

A difference of 828,000l. annually.

So that, it appears, these enormous dividends and bonuses, which the Bank has paid, have been almost wholly taken from the public purse.

It is but fair to enquire, before I con-

clude, what this operation of finance would cost government:

The sum advanced was, by last account . . . . .	£11,000,000
But let the 3,000,000l. for annual taxes remain . . . . .	3,000,000

£18,000,000

must be funded; which, at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. the interest, the minister must give more than he now pays on exchequer bills, the increase would be 270,000l. per annum. But then the advantages on the other hand will be incalculable. No more loans will then be wanted; and, in a short period, stocks would resume their proper price, money become plentiful for the operations of commerce, and confidence be restored. W.P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS led, by the praises bestowed in your last number, page 347, on *Junius with his Vizor Up*, to a perusal of that work; and I hope you will allow me to occupy a corner in your very valuable Magazine for the purpose of offering a stricture or two on a passage to be found there, which every one who has respect unto the posthumous fame of a truly great man, must think deserving of some reprehension. That I may not be suspected, however, of writing spitefully, or from any other impulse than that of reverence for the name and reputation of one, now, alas, unable to wield the pen in his own behalf, I will fully, and most readily confess, that the author of the comic satire under discussion, has afforded me, on the whole, considerable delight, and even instruction. He is evidently no common writer; no ordinary scholar. There is an astonishing richness and rapid flow of language from one end of his pamphlet to the other, thickly strewn with metaphorical figures, and adorned with every variety of classical learning.\* His wit also is sparkling, and never seems to fail him. But, after making these concessions, (which are nothing more than the suggestions of truth,) I am hurt to think, that his good sense, and zeal for the interests of learning, had not held back his pen from recording, amidst a great number of other anecdotes introduced into his pages, one that is exceedingly discredi-

\* In the abundant quotations he has made, and various *critiques* he has put forth throughout his pages, the author has evidently followed the example of the author of the *Pursuits of Literature*.



fable to the high renown of professor Porson. There is always a tenderness due to the defenceless dead; and a forbearance ought to be exercised in regard to their failings, in proportion to the pre-eminence of the character they bore whilst living. But, in despite of these considerations, the author of *Junius with his Vizor Up*, pours out a rude and harsh invective against Porson's habits of intercourse in private life.\* It is true, that in a long and highly-laboured note, he endeavours to apologize for the insertion of these strictures on the ground of a debt due to the interests of morality, and as a caution to young men who might be led, by the influence of a great name, and the contagion of example, to imitate the professor's ill-breeding. But, after all, the impression left on the mind of an ordinary reader must be this: that Porson was insufferably morose, ill-mannered, and offensive, in the company of his friends; nay, to quote the author's own words, "So offensive, as well as frequent, were his outrages, that he was altogether excommunicated from the society of numerous gentlemen and scholars, who, under other circumstances, would have rejoiced in the diffusion of his mind; and, even in more tolerant circumstances, and where the ban of interdiction had not gone forth against him, he was sometimes held to be a nuisance, and sometimes turned into a laughing-stock, and a football of contempt, &c." page 27.

Now, Mr. Editor, the best way of refuting this outrageous asperity of invective will be, I opine, to set off against it the judgments of some of those illustrious scholars who had good opportunities of knowing Porson thoroughly, and who were in almost uninterrupted habits either of correspondence or of personal intercourse with him. The author of *Junius with his Vizor Up*, has quoted Mr. Kidd's edition of *Tracts and Miscellaneous Criticisms of the late Richard Porson, esq.* and yet, in the preface to that work, the following strong contra-

\* These keen, though unauthorized severities, are brought in (to use a common phrase,) *neck and shoulders*, and have nothing to do with the subject-matter of his pamphlet. The author paid a visit to Horne Tooke at Wimbledon; and this celebrated character told him, with a truly dramatic effect, the anecdote that bears so hard on Porson's character. It is too long to be inserted here, but, if worth the reader's while, he may turn to it at page 23 of the work alluded to.

diction of his own dogmatical opinion will be found: "In company, R. P. was the gentlest being I ever met with; his conversation was engaging and delightful. He possessed a heart filled with sensibility; he was at all times willing to assist his fellow-labourers; and no scholar ever consulted him, who did not leave him instructed and delighted." page 16.

It will be thought, most likely, that nothing can be much more groundless and presumptuous than our author's dissent from so competent an authority as Mr. Kidd. But I have other proofs of his rashness in assertion to produce; and of his undue, exaggerated hostility towards the memory of this great scholar. For additional proofs of the urbanity of Mr. Porson's manner, and his obliging readiness to assist other scholars, (especially younger ones,) I beg leave to refer your readers, in a general manner, to the acknowledgments which are made to this effect in professor Monk's edition of Euripides; in Mr. Blomfield's edition of *Æschylus*; in Doctor Maltby's edition of Morell's *Thesaurus*; in Dr. C. Burney's *Tentamen*, &c.; in professor Gaisford's *Hephæstio*; and in the learned Review of the *Correspondence between Gilbert Wakefield and C. J. Fox*, in the 4th number of the *Museum Criticum*; which, as is well known, was written and contributed by a celebrated Greek scholar in the University of Cambridge. I am fearful of trespassing too much at one time on your valuable pages; but, should you, Mr. editor, be pleased to encourage this communication, I will take the liberty, on a future occasion, of specifying and quoting particularly some of those unimpeachable authorities to which I have now only generally alluded; and furthermore, I will offer a few incidental remarks upon other criticisms and anecdotes, which the learned and ingenious author of *Junius with his Vizor Up*, has introduced into his work. Meanwhile, let me hope that he will not be offended, if I recommend to his attention and observance the following remark of a noble and eloquent philosopher: "Men ought to find the difference between saltiness and bitterness. Certainly, he that hath a satirical vein, as he maketh others afraid of his wit, so he had need be afraid of others' memory."—Lord Bacon's *Essays*, p. 401.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Portland-street; May 7.

To



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN giving a summary of the Christian Code, to execute the work right, three divisions should be made:—What the law commands; how it enjoins the performance; and in what light the breach of the law is considered. In every point, to distinguish these, to define particulars, to enter into a detail of offences, neglects, and punishments, would occupy a volume of a new Whole Duty of Man: this would be a system. All I profess to give, is a summary, a concise summary, of the Christian law. The Christian promises, hopes, and rewards, are established through the great Lawgiver, in rightly executing this code; the loss of the promised bliss is the chief punishment: yet are there worldly modes of punishing every breach of the Christian law; and, I have no doubt, if thirteen Christians, of as many different churches, who had no point of faith in common but the Bible, were to sit as judge and jury upon an offence committed by a brother, that they would clearly agree in the law, the performance, and the penalty, here on earth. Religious morality is tried by the very conscience; it looks to the very issues of the heart, that it may stifle the first breath of evil: and it inculcates all good, because God is its origin. “The law of the Lord is perfect,—converting the soul.”—19 *Psalms*

#### Political Morality.

“Let every soul be subject to the higher powers: for there is no power but of God. The powers that be, are ordained of God. Whosoever, therefore, resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God.” *Rom.*—The life of the founder shews the performance, and particularly when he paid tribute at the time he proved it unnecessary: add also Paul’s conscientious reproof of himself for speaking evil of the ruler of the people, 23 *Acts*. The punishment is here left to the law of the land; and “they that resist shall receive to themselves condemnation.”

#### Domestic Morality.

Marriage is most sacred. “Let every man have his own wife, and let every woman have her own husband.” 1 *Cor.* 7, 5, and *Eph. c.* 5.—Divorces are forbidden, except upon the adultery of either of the parties.

Alike clear are the obligations of parents and children, brethren, masters, and servants. “Children, obey your parents in the Lord; for this is right.”—

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“Honour thy father and mother.”—“And, ye parents, provoke not your children to wrath; but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.”—“Let brotherly love continue.”—“Be kindly affectioned with brotherly love.”—And, forgiveness is inculcated “until seventy times seven.”—“Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters.”—“Not with eye-service, as men-pleasers; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart.”—“And, ye masters, do the same things unto them; forbearing threatenings, knowing that your master also is in Heaven [and here is Christian equality]; neither is there respect of persons with him.” *Eph. 6*.

See the sermon on the Mount, for blessings on “the pure in spirit, the meek, the merciful, the peace-makers,” &c. in contradistinction to the proud, pompous, ambitious, vain-glorious, warlike, and victorious. The method of practice must be from the heart, and the punishment, exclusion from the city of God:—“There shall in no wise enter into it any thing that defileth, neither whatsoever worketh abomination, or maketh a lie.” *Rev. 21, 27*.

#### Moral Virtues.

Wisdom, prudence, fortitude, patience, and gentleness, are strongly inculcated in one sentence:—“Be ye wise as serpents, and harmless as doves.”

Charity, mercy, universal love, benevolence, is the grand principle of the Christian Code. The Christian is even taught practically to pray, “Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us.” It forms a distinct law:—“A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another.” A test of being Christ’s disciples:—“As ye would that men should do to you, do you also to them likewise.” And this universal love is preferred before the highest gifts and graces.

The law enjoins temperance in all things:—“Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on.”

How complete is the following:—“Whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.”

Paul inculcates honest trades, *Titus* 3, 14, “*πάλαν εργάζου.*” And not only moral virtues are distinctly enjoined, but the very method of practice is shown.—“He that giveth, let him do it

3 E

with



with simplicity. He that ruleth, with diligence. He that sheweth mercy, with cheerfulness; in honor preferring one another: nor slothful in business." 12 Rom.

Observe also the Christian punishment:—"Not to keep company, if any man that is called a brother be a fornicator, or covetous, or an idolator, or a railer, or a drunkard, or an extortioner; with such a one,—no, not to eat." 1 Cor. 5, 11.—"Anathema, Maranathu," says Paul, "we condemn,—Christ will punish."

To prevent, to cure, to hinder, the progress of evil, is the Christian endeavour; while he fears to tear out by the roots, to destroy, and to annihilate, lest he, with the tares, injure the wheat: which points will be more fully considered in my next letter. C. LUCAS.

April 19.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I**N the Rev. T. F. Dibden's "Typographical Antiquities," published in 1812, in 3 vols. 4to. mention is made of only three editions of the "Voyages and Travailes" of Sir John Maundevile, viz.

One "printed by Wynken de Worde, in 1499."

One "imprinted in the cyte of London in the Flete-street, at the sygne of the Sonnem, 1503."

And one "printed by Rich. Pynson, 4to. without date; an ancient and almost unknown edition."

I conclude, therefore, he had not seen, or did not know, of there being any other extant; but I have one, which is also without date, a small 4to. and is printed by Thomas Este, of whom I learn the following particulars from Mr. John Nichols' Anecdotes:

"Thomas Este lived in Aldersgate-street, at the sign of the Black-horse, and was employed by Bude and Toller, to whom Queen Elizabeth, in the 15th of her reign, granted a patent; and they printed music and other books, from 1569 until after 1600."

My edition, therefore, was probably printed between these periods; it is in black-letter, and has a great number of wood-cuts of the rudest possible workmanship. It is bound-up in vellum, with the following tracts, which, perhaps, some of your correspondents, versed in bibliography, may be able to say whether they are rare or curious.

"The discoverie of the large, rich, and beautiful empire of Guiana, with a relation of the great and golden citie of Manoa, (which the Spanyards call El Dorado;) and the provinces of Eneira, Arroamaia,

Amapaca, and other countries, with their rivers adjoining. Performed in the yeare 1595, by Sir W. Raleigh, knight, captaine of her majesties guard, lo. warden of the stannerries, and her highnesse lieutenant-general of the countie of Cornwall. Imprinted at London by Robert Robinson, 1596."

"*Nova Britannia*.—Offering most excellent fruites by planting in Virginia. Exciting all such as be well effected to further the same. London, printed by Samuel Machem, and are to be sold at his shop in Paul's Church-yard, at the signe of the Bul-head, 1609."

This is in black-letter, but has no author's name. The dedication is "To the Right Worshipful Sr Thomas Smith, of London, kn. one of his majesties counsell for Virginia, &c." and is signed with the initials R. I.

"Virginia richly valued, by the description of the maine land of Florida, her next neighbour: out of the four yeeres continuall travell and discoverie, for above one thousand miles east and west of Don Fanando de Soto, and sixe hundred able men of his companie, &c.—Written by a Portugall gentleman of Eluas, employed in all the action, and translated out of Portuguese, by Richard Hakluyt—At London: printed by Felix Kyngston, for Matthew Lownes, and are to be sold at the signe of the Bishop's head, in Paul's Church-yard, 1609."

"*A good Speed to Virginia: Essay* 42, 4. —He shall not faile nor be discouraged, 'till he have set judgement in the earth, and the illes shall wait for his law.—London: printed by Felix Kyngston, for William Welbie; and are to be sold at his shop, at the signe of the Grey-hound, in Paul's Church-yard, 1609."

This is in black-letter, and has no author's name. The dedication is signed with the initials, R. G. and dated "from mine house, at the north end of Sithe's-lane, London, April 28, anno 1609."

NORVICENSIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**A**LLOW me to enquire, if any of your correspondents are able to give me any information about the island of Bulama, situate on the western coast of Africa, which I saw mentioned in your Number for April, in the biography of Capt. P. Beaver. I suppose it to be the same with that called Bulam, which was attempted to be colonized some years back; as I see in the printed proposal, the name of Mr. P. Beaver amongst the governors. If any one can say in whose possession the island now is, and what the situation and product, they will oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.



To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

A LETTER having appeared in the *Monthly Magazine* for February, on the subject of *Gout*, which I consider of dangerous tendency, I beg leave, through the same channel, to offer a few remarks upon it. I am the more induced to do this, because the letter has been copied into the *Bath* (and I dare say other) papers, in a way which must impress it with some degree of weight and countenance. This circumstance has given the subject, to an inhabitant of *Bath*, an additional local interest; and brought it peculiarly within the cognizance of those who concern themselves at all about the ease and the health of the numerous sufferers from gout who resort to that city.

It is the design of the anonymous writer of this letter to prove (and this he seems to think that he has very satisfactorily done,) that excess of every kind may be indulged in gout, save only excess in wine; and that, with this caveat, we may "eat, drink, and be merry," without fear. This will, doubtless, be hailed as glad tidings by many a penance-doing debauchee; and, although the medical practice of the day is in no danger from such crude and oft-related speculations, yet, as the arguments employed are specious enough to an inexperienced person, and as I have reason to think, that there are those who have taken this welcome counsellor at his word, it will be but an act of humanity to endeavour to prevent any further mischief, by giving a few counter-statements, leaving to the reader the privilege of commenting upon them in his own way.

The arguments adduced by the writer in question, in support of his position, are—That good eating is not productive of the disease, because tradesmen, farmers, &c. never have the disease, unless inherited from wine-drinking parents; that to their temperance in wine-drinking, is to be attributed the almost total exemption of females from gout; that want of exercise is not the cause of gout, is proved by the sedentary poor never having the disease; and that exercise and a spare diet will not prevent the disease, because the peasantry in the cyder counties are frequently afflicted with it. To the first of these arguments it may be replied, that the testimony of every medical writer, since the days of Hippocrates, is against it;

and if any one, who has not an opportunity of consulting these authorities, doubt their veracity, let him ask his medical attendant what the opinion is which his experience will furnish. My own assures me, that the gouty invalid who shall presume upon this statement of your correspondent, will soon have cause to repent of his temerity. Two of the most deplorable cases of gout I ever witnessed, were in patients who had seldom tasted wine; nor was it likely that their fathers should have done so before them. One of these, a farmer, now residing in the Isle of Wight, although advanced in life, has recovered his health, as well as the vigorous use of stiffened and contracted limbs, by resolutely struggling against the disease, and by a diet of vegetable food and water.

That women, when exposed to the proper causes, are not subject to gout, is an assertion which the physicians of *Bath* (who of all others have perhaps the most to do with gout), from Oliver and Cheyne to those of the present day, will abundantly testify against. The females of Great Britain, amongst many imprudencies, which draw after them their attendant, and commonly severe, penalties, do not by any means give into those habits which foster the gout. They are remarkably temperate through almost all ranks: they take as much exercise as many of the other sex, and are less exposed to the cares of life. But it is to general temperance, not temperance in wine only, that they may ascribe their freedom from gout. Women are, besides, by Nature constituted less susceptible of disorders of high inflammatory action: there is a greater laxity of structure, and the tone and tension of the system are not so high as in the opposite sex; and it is worthy of remark, that gout, when it does occur in females, becomes irregular at an earlier period, and is also more early fatal. Neither is the absence of gout in the lowest order of females, who are much addicted to drinking spirits, any proof that wine alone is capable of generating the disease. Something more than mere excess in drinking, be the liquor what it may, is necessary to the production of gout: it requires the joint operation of many causes to bring the disease into action, the chief of which are, excess in eating and drinking, and indolence; neither of which will perhaps avail singly to produce the disease, unless there



be a strong inherited predisposition. It is thus that gout is rarely found in armies during the activity of a campaign, although their occasional excesses are very great. It is thus also (and this may serve as an answer to the third argument quoted,) that, amongst the most sedentary and inactive of the poorer classes, as tailors, shoemakers, &c. gout is almost never found. The joint operation of the assistant cause is in both cases wanting. If, then, fishwives, &c. who daily swallow large potations of spirituous liquors, are found to be exempt from this disease, it is not for want of wine, but because the arthritic tendency, if I may so term it, is counteracted by the great labour which they necessarily undergo. It is almost impossible for excess even of wine to produce gout without the auxiliary aid of indolent habits; and it is almost as impossible for the man of pleasure not to give way to such habits. It is not a morning's walk or ride of a few miles which can produce an exemption from the disease, or merit the name of exercise; but, that active and continued labour to which man was sentenced at his fall, to which three-fourths of his species are compelled to adhere for their daily bread; and to an exemption from which does gout, together with a host of other diseases, owe their existence. Labour,—severe, unremitting labour,—is the only thing which can prevent the ill effects of ingurgitation.

————— *laber omnia vincit*

*Improbis, et duris urgens in rebus egestas.*

But that women, when exposed to the exciting causes of the disease, may have it even in a large proportion, without the aid of wine or cyder, the following testimony of an eminent continental physician will sufficiently prove:—"The washerwomen among us (says Dr. Ackermann, of Altdorf,) are far more subject to gouty complaints than in other places. Many houses are unprovided with a wash-house, secured against the immediate influence of the atmosphere, and capable of being heated: hence, in the coldest days of winter, these poor people are obliged to wash in the open court, in the most cutting cold. They are exposed alternately to cold and hot water. While the upper part of the body perspires from steam, the lower extremities are frozen. They endeavour to counteract these inconveniences by coffee, brandy, and the like. The result is, that it is scarcely possible to find a washerwoman above

forty-five who is not a sufferer from gout, though the irregular kind is by far the more common of the two."

The fourth and last argument of your correspondent is equally untenable with either of his others. Without referring to the experience of every medical practitioner of the present day, many remarkable and instructive examples stand on record to shew, that exercise and a spare diet will prevent gout, and even eradicate it, in its most inveterate form; and that those who have long considered their disease as hopeless, need not despair, if they will but have the courage to give this method a fair trial. I have already alluded to an instance of this kind in the Isle of Wight farmer. Dr. Cadogan, who wrote on this disease in 1771, asserts, that he freed himself from gout, together with many other deplorable afflictions, which had reduced him to the lowest ebb of life, by exercise and a spare diet. Cornaro cured himself of gout, and lived to the age of a hundred years, by the same plan. Musgrave relates an instance of a gentleman, whom misfortune had reduced to poverty, and compelled to take up the trade of brick-making: with this employment, and a scanty diet, he soon lost the gout, with which he had been much afflicted, and became healthy and strong. Van Swieten relates the case of a clergyman enjoying a rich living, who had long been a martyr to the gout; but, having the good fortune to be taken prisoner by the Barbary pirates, and compelled to work at the galleys for two years, he lost at once his gout and a cumbrous load of fat, and lived many years after without any return of the disease. The case of Wood, the miller of Billericay, may be known to many of your readers; but, as others may be unacquainted with it, and as it is in every sense peculiarly instructive, I shall take the liberty of transcribing a portion of the narrative from the Medical Transactions, as related by Sir George Baker:—"Thomas Wood, born on the 30th of November, 1719, of parents who were apt to be intemperate in their manner of living, was subject to various disorders, particularly the rheumatism, until he attained the age of thirteen years. He then had the small-pox in a favorable way, and from that time became healthy, and continued to have no complaints to the age of about forty three years. From his attaining the state of manhood to this period, but especially during the latter



latter part of the time, he indulged himself, even to excess, in fat meat, of which he used to eat voraciously three times a day: together with large quantities of butter and cheese. Nor was he more cautious with respect to strong ale, which was his common drink.

"About his fortieth year he began to grow very fat; but, finding that he had a good appetite, and digested his food without difficulty, and that his sleep was undisturbed, he made no alteration in his diet. It was in his forty-fourth year that he first began to be disturbed in his sleep, and to complain of the heart-burn, of frequent sickness at his stomach, pains in his bowels, head-ache, and vertigo. He was now sometimes costive, at other times in the opposite extreme; had almost a constant thirst, a great lowness of spirits, violent rheumatism, and frequent attacks of the gout. He had likewise two epileptic fits; but the symptom which appeared to him to be the most formidable, was a sense of suffocation, which often came on him, particularly after his meals.

"Under such a complication of diseases, every day increasing, he continued till the month of August, 1764. At this time, the Rev. Mr. Powley, a worthy clergyman in the neighbourhood, observing his very ill state of health, and the extreme corpulence of his person, recommended to him an exact regimen, and pointed out the *Life of Cornaro*, as a book likely to suggest to him a salutary course of living. This book convinced him that intemperance was the principal cause of all his complaints; he therefore determined to try whether, the cause being removed, the effects might not cease. However, he thought it prudent not to make a total change in his diet suddenly; and at once; accordingly, he at first confined himself to one pint only of his ale every day, and used animal food sparingly. This method he soon found to answer to his satisfaction; for he felt easier and lighter, and his spirits became less oppressed. These good effects encouraged him to proceed in his experiment; and, therefore, after he had pursued the regimen before-mentioned, during two months, he deducted from his allowance half the former quantity of ale, and was still more sparing of gross animal food. In this course he continued till the 4th of Jan. 1765, since which time he has entirely left off all malt liquor; and in the following month he began to drink only water, and to eat

none except the lighter meats. Under this degree of abstinence, although some of his complaints were relieved, yet some of them remained in full force. The rheumatism tormented him; and still he had, now and then, slight fits of the gout. On the 4th of June following he began the use of the cold bath, and continued it twice or thrice a week, until October, 1767. About the same time he began the exercise of the dumb-bell; in which he perseveres to this day. Water was his only drink from the same period, which he limits to two glasses and a half. He also, about the same period, left off butter and cheese; and the 21st of July, in the same year, was the last time of his eating any animal flesh. Since that date, his diet has been principally confined to pudding made of sea-biscuit. He allows himself very little sleep; generally going to bed at eight o'clock in the evening, sometimes earlier, and generally rising about one in the morning, but being very rarely in bed after two.

"Under this strict course of abstinence he still continues to live; and he expresses, in the highest terms, the great pleasure and tranquillity of mind which he enjoys in consequence of it. The poor diet to which he has accustomed himself, is now as agreeable to his palate as his former food used to be; and he has the additional satisfaction to find his health established, his spirits lively, his sleep no longer disturbed by frightful dreams, and his strength of muscles so far improved, that he can carry a quarter of a ton weight, which he in vain attempted when he was about the age of thirty. His voice, which was entirely lost for several years, is now become clear and strong. In short, to use his own expression, he is metamorphosed from a monster to a person of moderate size; from the condition of an unhealthy, decrepid, old man, to perfect health, and to the vigour and activity of youth."

With respect to the frequency of gout amongst the peasantry of the cyder counties, even admitting the reality of this frequency (but such cases are commonly very different from pure gout), it is not to be ascribed wholly to the cyder, but to the impregnation of lead which this liquor receives from the vessels in which it is made, and which subjects cyder-drinkers to many other diseases besides gout; especially to paralytic affections, and to a dreadful disease, which, from its frequency in that



that county, has been called the Devonshire colic. But, to these diseases, are all those who are exposed to the noxious influence of lead, in any way, equally liable; especially painters, amongst whom the same inflammatory and ill-formed gouty affections of the joints are frequently found.

I am ready to admit, that both wine and cyder will, especially in certain constitutions, aggravate the gout where it already exists, and hasten on its earlier attacks more rapidly than excess in other liquors. Had Veritas contented himself with stating this fact, he would have done much good, instead of much harm. But to argue from it as he has done, betrays an utter unacquaintance with the subject; and to put forth such conclusions, dressed out in the garb of legitimate induction, is both dangerous and cruel. It is one duty of medical professors, to keep a watchful eye on the influence which public opinion has on public health; and, when they see the well-being of the one in danger from the aberrations of the other, to lift up the warning voice, and to combat false doctrines and mistaken prejudices, not by individual and arbitrary opinion, but by temperate reasoning, and by opposing real facts to assumed ones.

I have waited to see if any other of your correspondents should think it worth while to notice this subject; and assure you, that if they had so done, I should not have troubled you with the present communication.

J. G. MANSFORD.

Bath; March 10.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GERMAN STUDENT.

No. VIII.

GELLERT.

CHRISTIAN FEAROOD GELLERT was born the 4th of July, 1715, at Haynichen, in Saxony, where his father, who had twelve other children, was pastor. He was sent to school at Meissen, and in 1734 to college at Leipzig, where he studied theology. In 1738 he returned home regularly ordained, and attempted to officiate in his father's church; but an excess of natural timidity so overcame his powers of utterance, that he was obliged to re-descend the pulpit, and could not afterwards be prevailed on to renew the effort. In 1739 he undertook the office of preceptor to Messrs. Luttichan, and assisted occasionally in some periodic work.

In 1746 he began to edit one himself, entitled "Materials to form the Heart and Understanding." Herein appeared corrected copies of his first essays and poems, and a series of maturer compositions: "The Swedish Countess," a novel; "The Sisters," a play; and "The Prude," another dramatic sketch; were so first evulged.

In 1746 he collected his "Fables," which had an astonishing success; and form, perhaps, the first native work of the Germans which became decidedly and nationally popular. The manner is more diffuse and less picturesque than that of Lafontaine, but is free from the impertinent wit of Gay. A specimen may amuse.

*The Nightingale and the Cuckoo.*

Her vernal song a nightingale began,  
Hoping to please, the pride of creatures,  
Man.

Boys, who were playing in a meadow near,  
Pursued their bustling sport with heedless ear.

Meanwhile a cuckoo, from a neighbouring tree,  
Exclaims "Cuckoo:" the boys repeat with glee.

They laugh, they point at him, they join his song,

And ten times over his short tune prolong.  
The cuckoo turns to Philomela's rest,  
"You must allow they like my singing best."

Soon came Damætas, with his lovely bride.  
The cuckoo calls. They pass with sulky pride.

Not long the nightingale felt envy's pang,  
So sweet, so shrill, so variously, she sang,  
That Phillis took a seat upon the bank,  
And look'd aloof, with glistening eye, her thank.

"Now, prater, (said the nightingale,) perceive

How pure the recompense my lays receive;  
The still approval of one silent tear  
Is more than vulgar shouts that rend the ear."

In general, the fables of Gellert much resemble those of Hagedorn: they both turn willingly to Abstemius for topics, and have both versified his eighteenth fable, *De viduâ et asino viridi*. But Gellert has more feeling, more a manner of his own, and acted more on the sympathies of his countrymen. It is related that, soon after the publication of the Fables, a boor came to Leipzig with a load of billet-wood for firing, enquired for Gellert's lodgings; and, having ascertained that he had found the author of the Fables, delivered to him the wood, of which he begged his acceptance, saying, it was all he had to bestow, but it

it would be a lasting satisfaction to him to have spent a week in riving wood for Gellert. At the taking of Leipzig, in 1758, a lieutenant of Prussian hussars called on Gellert, and gave protection against soldiers being quartered at the house, by leaving his own pistols there, and occupying the apartment only nominally.

Gellert had gradually, in some degree, overcome his early bashfulness, and accepted in 1758 the chair of Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Leipzig. His lectures had great popularity; and the elector of Saxony once sent to Gellert, to deliver three of the more impressive at his residence. A pension was conferred in return; on which the author, whose health was at best feeble, retired from active duty. A hypochondriac disorder, of which he had early symptoms, clouded his latter years in almost perpetual gloom: some amusement, however, he derived from versifying hymns and pious odes.

On the 5th of December, 1769, he died, lamenting that the final hour of change should be postponed so long. A sculptured monument was erected to his honour in the church attached to the cemetery of Grimma, a suburb of Leipzig. The complete collection of his works, in five octavo volumes, appeared but a few months before his decease.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN a late letter from an esteemed friend, who has spent much time in France, I have the following remarks on the much-agitated public question of the manufacture of Bank-notes, which appear to me entitled to consideration. "Let the Bank employ the combined talents of the first artists in the different departments required to form a note. The paper I would recommend, is that species used for the bank-notes of France, having a water-mark, if I may say so, thicker than the rest of the paper; so that it may be seen at once, without holding it to the light. The copper-plate engraver, the wood-cut artist, the steel-die stamp-engraver, and the type-founder, (in steel or silver types,) should contrive that each have a conspicuous place in the note. Let the notes be re-issued; and let the Bank add stamps on the back, on the re-issue, with any private mark, noting such re-issue. A forgery of such elaborate notes would require many hands, and those of the

highest talent; whereas, our common Bank-notes are imitated closely, and with facility, by the meanest artists. All machinery is, however, in my opinion, bad. The new and highest quality of turning-lathes will engrave any flourish, any continuation of curves, which can be done in a corner by one man."

My correspondent has given many years' of attention to this subject.

April 17.

J. L.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE circumstance that gave rise to the introduction of Bills of Exchange in the mercantile world, was the banishment from France, in the reign of Philip Augustus, and Philip the Long, of the Jews, who, it is well known, took refuge in Lombardy. On their leaving the kingdom, they had committed to the care of some persons, in whom they could place confidence, such of their property as they could not carry with them. Having fixed their abode in that happy region, they furnished various foreign merchants and travellers, whom they had commissioned to fetch away their fortunes, with secret letters, which were accepted, and paid, in France, by those who had the care of their effects. Thus, the merit of the invention of exchanges belongs to those fugitive Jews exclusively. They had discovered the means of substituting impalpable riches for palpable ones; the former being transmissible to all parts, without leaving behind them any traces indicative of the way they have taken. This exchange of paper for money had originated another kind of commerce, which is called Banking, or exchange-business. Gold, silver, and other metals, had previously been chosen to facilitate the barter of every article of trade. But money circulates rather slowly, and the quantity of coin is not sufficient to represent even the tenth part of the value of the products of agriculture and industry. To obviate the inconvenience of a troublesome conveyance of currency, and the insufficiency of its quantity, recourse was had to certain signs representing the same. Thus paper became a sign that represented money. It may, not improperly, be said, that the aggregate of the precious metals was thereby multiplied, since paper produced the same effect that the opening of new mines would have occasioned; namely, the increase of the price of raw materials and labour. These artificial riches caused



caused yet another evil. It was necessary to pay the interest of the loans which had been contracted; and, in order to do this, the people were loaded with new taxes: that is to say, with a view to render commerce flourishing, to secure the power of the state against foreign enemies, and to make conquests, it was requisite to burthen the agriculturist, to weaken the population, and to lay the first foundations towards the ruin of states and empires.

Credit is either public or private. On it depends the greater or lesser issue of paper. The simplest kind of it, are bills. The exchange is said to be at par, when the holder of a bill receives for it just as much gold or silver in quality and weight as the buyer of the bill gave for it; or, in other words, when, at the place where the payment of the bill is to be made, you receive as much money of equal intrinsic value with that expressed therein. This proportion, or equipoise, is considered the par of the exchange; but it is difficult to find an exact proportion in the same. The exchange is high, when the taker pays more than the value expressed in the bill; and it is low, when he pays less for it. The exchange, in fact, rises and falls from various causes, which all depend on the number of those who either demand or offer bills. It stands, therefore, in a relative connexion with the sums of money due from one country to the other, or with the reciprocal debts or claims of a state. Sometimes one city, or one country, offers to another a certain for an uncertain value: thus, London offers to Paris a pound-sterling for an undetermined amount of francs; and the pound-sterling will be worth more or less, according to the sums which London or Paris have to pay to one another. That undetermined amount, however, has its limits, within which it must abide; but which are not, in reality, the equal course of exchange. It only fluctuates between them; and such fluctuations afford to the merchant sufficient scope for speculations. The variety of business he has to do with foreign countries, will enable him to seize the fittest opportunity for remitting his funds thither, or for drawing them thence; and, in the constant assimilation of the different exchanges, may be discovered the whole secret. If the question were simply to remit direct, the comparison would be superfluous; but, frequently, something may be gained by taking a circuitous route. Whosoever is mindful of taking advantage of the

inequality of the exchange, will contrive to get his dependencies, in such places where they are worth little, remitted home through another, where he can obtain more for them. These exchange operations are of greater importance than is generally imagined, and may be effected with ease in countries where the interest of money is low. As a corroboration of this assertion, I will adduce the following anecdote.

A single banker secured Queen Elizabeth against all the designs of Spain, that had fitted-out the soi-disant invincible armada. When the queen was apprized of the danger that menaced her, she had no ships capable to be opposed to the Spanish fleet: a part of those which were lying in the ports and docks, could only be used after a twelvemonth, and a great anxiety prevailed. This banker, however, being well acquainted with the state of the Spanish finances, knew the Spanish fleet could not set sail but through the medium of bills, which were to be drawn on the Genoese bank. He, therefore, conceived the idea to buy-up all the paper or bills that could be met with in every commercial town of Europe, and to deposit it in the bank of Genoa, that, by his large remittances, he might have the said bank so in his power as to incapacitate it, whenever he chose, from giving any aid to the Spaniards. Being well aware that it only required to let those remittances lie so long at Genoa till the season should obstruct the sailing of the fleet, he calculated, that these exchange operations would cost about 40,000*l.* sterling; and he proposed to the queen, to extricate her, at this price, from every dilemma. The proposal was accepted, and carried into effect with so much secrecy, that Philip's hands were tied, and he could not send out the fleet till the following year.

After all that has been said above, it is obvious, that the fluctuation of the exchange proceeds from either of the following causes, viz.

1. From the superfluity or scarcity of ready money.
2. From the measure of confidence and credit.
3. From the speculations and arrangements of bankers.
4. From war or peace.
5. From extraordinary disbursements.
6. From the actual difference in the coin.
7. And lastly, from the state of commerce.

I cannot refrain from mentioning a singular

singular error of Mun's, in his Treatise on Commerce, where he pretends, that it is advantageous to a nation when the course of exchange is against it. "If (says he,) 100l. sterling are worth only 90l. at Amsterdam, and the Dutch send 500l. in goods to London, and the English 400,000l. to Amsterdam, the money due there to the English will amount to 44,000l. more than will be due to the Dutch in London."

But Mun should have considered, that, if the exchange is such as he assumes it, Dutch goods valued in London at 500,000l. sterling, would be worth 555,555l. sterling, and 400,000l. sterling of English goods, only 360,000l. sterling at Amsterdam; consequently, the sum due to the Dutch amounts to 95,555l. sterling more than would be the case, were the exchange equally high. This may serve as a further illustration of the importance of understanding the exchanges in their reciprocal bearings.

Hackney.

J. B. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"WE would have the Convocation, (says the *Courier* of April 13,) no longer the shrunk and shapeless skeleton of what it was, but an active and vigorous body, watching over the interests of our church. If we are told, that it would again become, as in the end of the reign of Anne, and in the beginning of George the First, intolerant, and dangerous to our civil liberty, we reply, that the prerogative of the crown might then be applied to dissolve it. But we see no reason to apprehend such consequences. What danger results from the Annual Meeting of the Church of Scotland? Why should not England have her Convocation, as well as Scotland her General Assembly?"

To this well-timed and expedient proposal, it is highly desirable to draw the national attention. How many ecclesiastic abuses would instantly disappear, if the authority, by which alone they can be remedied, were in permanent activity! For purposes of police, it is important that sectaries should register their births and their marriages before clergy of the established church; because the registers of dissenters are frequently dispersed, and not annually checked by copies under episcopal guard. Yet the religious services, provided for nomination and for marriage, are unhappily such, as to wound, unnecessarily, the consciences of persons submitting to

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them. A more comprehensive communion-service again would open the corporations of municipal towns to many classes of non-conformists, and thus facilitate a more equitable assessment of the burdensome expense of acting as sheriff or mayor. The churches of England and Scotland so nearly agree in doctrine, that their ordinations might be rendered reciprocally penetrative. In short, a convocation, wisely inspired, might redress more grievances in one year, than Parliament redresses in seven.

CONCIONARIUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE GHOST OF CICERO; OR THE  
GERMAN RETORT.

[From the German.]

SCENE—Venice.

Prince and Tutor.

**TUTOR.**—Well, prince, you have now completed the tour of Italy, and what is your opinion of the country?

**Prince.**—Indeed, sir, I have been delighted with the beauty of the scenery, charmed with the splendid exhibitions of the arts, and with the sublime remains of antiquity; but, I must confess, the effeminacy of their manners, their vanity, and their bigotry, leave me little to regret on quitting Italy.

**Tutor.**—But have you not felt indignant at seeing that national vanity exhibiting itself in the contempt with which they treat the German character? On all their theatres, the German is ever represented as a dull, heavy, stupid, animal; a butt, for the ribaldry of the mob, and the wit of the *cognoscenti*.

**Prince.**—It certainly has always disgusted me.

**Tutor.**—As a German, and feeling for the honour of my country, I have felt it acutely. I could have forgiven them this national vanity on their public theatres; but here, in Venice, where the theatres are private, I had hoped to have been spared these degrading reflections on my native country.

**Prince.**—Courtesy to strangers, if not liberality of sentiment, might have withheld them.

**Tutor.**—However, I do not mean to quit Venice without giving them the retort courteous.

**Prince.**—But remember, sir, Italians are vindictive.

**Tutor.**—Never fear, I have taken my measures. I have sent cards to all the principal families in Venice, inviting them this evening to the exhibition of a German play. A German play! they exclaim: something insufferably dull! Whoever met with wit in a German! We shall, however, have all the principal families to

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witness



witness it; and I shall take occasion to lower their national vanity, to repay them in their own coin, and teach them to pay a little more respect to the German character.

*Prince.*—But they may reply with their stilettos.

*Tutor.*—Be under no apprehension. Our equipages are all ready. We shall be out of their territories before they can meditate revenge, or the assassin whet his dagger. But come, my dear prince, the company begin to assemble, and we must be ready.

*The Theatre, with the Venetian Nobility and Gentry assembled.*

*SCENE—A village in Germany.*

*Midnight.*

*[Enter a German traveller, in a surtout, with strong boots, and habited so as to appear to bid defiance to the inclemencies of weather, or the fatigues of travelling.]*

*Traveller.*—Holloa, there! holloa! This appears to be an inn: I must see if I can rouse these good people. I need a little refreshment and repose, after a long day's journey. Holloa, there! holloa! *[Knocks loudly at the door.]*—Well, I suppose I must wait a little before they will be able to come down. However, a traveller need never be at a loss for employment.—*[Takes a book out of his pocket, and sits down under a lamp hanging from the house, to read. At this time, a tall thin figure, habited in white, appears at the back of the stage, who, approaching the traveller silently, peeps over his shoulder at the book he is reading, and immediately starts back with the strongest expressions of surprise and astonishment. The traveller, without seeing the figure, puts up his book.]*

*Traveller.*—Well, I perceive these good souls are all fast asleep: I must try to arouse them by some other means. Let me see,—what is the hour?—*[Takes out his watch.]*

*Traveller.*—'Tis just two o'clock.

*[The figure again approaches the traveller, without being perceived, and, looking over his shoulder at the watch, recedes a few paces, and again expresses his surprise.]*

*Traveller.*—Well, I must find some shelter after my long journey. Let me see, my good people, if this will rouse you.—*[Takes out a pocket pistol, and fires it off. At the report of the pistol, the figure behind him immediately starts several paces, and appears struck with terror and astonishment. The traveller, at that time turning, for the first time perceives the figure, whom he contemplates with some surprise. The figure approaches him respectfully.]*

Courteous stranger, you no doubt are surprised at meeting with a being in this lone village, and at this hour; but your surprise will be greater, when I acquaint you who I am. Know, gentle stranger, that I am the ghost of Cicero, the Roman

orator. It is permitted to the spirits in the Elysian fields occasionally to revisit earth. Having permission this night to pass the portals of Elysium, I wished to see Germania,—the theatre of Cæsar's exploits, and the foundation of his military renown.

*Traveller.*—Well, Cicero, and what do you think of Germania now?

*Cicero.*—O! I'm astonished. The appearance of opulence in the cities, of comfort in the villages; the cultivation of the country; the beauty of the roads; and, if I may judge from what I have witnessed to-night, the intelligence and amenity of her inhabitants; fills me with amazement. How is it that these blue-eyed, rude barbarians, as they were denominated in my time, should have arisen to so high a point of civilization? By what means has Teutonia emerged from a state so rude and savage, to rank so high, as she must now, in the scale of nations?

*Traveller.*—By the diffusion of knowledge, and the assertion of principles of civil and religious liberty; in which Germany has borne a conspicuous part.

*Cicero.*—In what way?

*Traveller.*—At a period when your native Rome, under the dominion of the Roman Pontiff, held all Europe under a state of bondage more galling and oppressive than was ever experienced from imperial Rome in the plenitude of her power, the intrepidity and zeal of a German first exposed her errors, and defied her power. In what has been denominated, in our time, the Reformation, Germany took the lead. German scholars vindicated with their pens, and German princes protected with their swords, the sacred cause; till, at length, the flame spread throughout Europe, to enlighten and bless mankind.

*Cicero.*—Noble nation! How much must Europe be indebted to you! But, kind stranger, I observed with astonishment that you were reading my Works, my orations in the Roman Forum. I was struck with the beauty of the copy: it was worthy an imperial library. None of the scribes of Rome, in my time, were capable of writing in such a letter. Permit me to enquire, courteous stranger, how a traveller of your appearance should be in possession of so splendid a copy?

*Traveller.*—O! it is not at all astonishing. By the invention of an art denominated Printing, thousands, and tens of thousands, of such copies are multiplied with the greatest facility, and at a very moderate expense; so that not only your Works, but all the remains of antiquity, Greek as well as Roman, are by these means circulated, and may be read in all countries, and by all classes.

*Cicero.*—Surprising discovery! What an astonishing art! And to whom is the world

world indebted for this admirable invention?

*Traveller.*—To the GERMANS!

*Cicero.*—The Germans again! What an astonishing people! But, kind stranger, I shall weary you with enquiries; you took from your pocket a piece of mechanism, which appeared to indicate correctly the watches of the night. Is it intended for that purpose, and adapted for all hours?

*Traveller.*—O yes: it is denominated a Watch, and by them we find the hour at any time of the day or night.

*Cicero.*—And is it useful for any other purpose?

*Traveller.*—Only to indicate the time; but, when constructed upon a larger scale, and with greater accuracy, they are called Chronometers, and are of essential service in navigation. By them the mariner launches into the boundless ocean, crosses seas which your galleys would scarcely have ventured to enter, sails from one extremity of the earth to the other; and hence has discovered worlds of which the ancients never had a conception.

*Cicero.*—And to whom is the world indebted for this discovery.

*Traveller.*—To the GERMANS!

*Cicero.*—Still the Germans! wonderful people! But, intelligent stranger, every thing I have seen to-night surprises me; but the small machine you took from your pocket perfectly astonishes me. Permit me to enquire how, with that small tube, on so serene a night as this, you should be able to draw down the thunder from the clouds, and the lightning from the skies?

*Traveller.*—The report, to be sure, Cicero, is similar to thunder, and the vivid flash like the lightning; but we do not venture to infringe the prerogative of thunder-bearing Jove. It is caused by a detonating substance called Gunpowder, which, being ignited by a spark, instantaneously explodes; as you witnessed.

*Cicero.*—And to what uses is it applied?

*Traveller.*—It is a most powerful agent in all mechanical labours. By it we excavate rocks, enter the bowels of the earth, make roads, cross mountains, batter down towns, and kill men. Had Hannibal been acquainted with this powerful engine, he would have found much less difficulty in crossing the Alps.

*Cicero.*—It does appear a surprising composition; when in considerable quantities, it must resemble a volcanic explosion, and be highly destructive to life.

*Traveller.*—Most certainly. And it is now our principal weapon in war. By means of cylinders, of large dimensions, which we call Cannon, battles are determined, and wars brought to an issue, in a much shorter time than formerly; and defences, which Cæsar would have deemed impregnable, and which your battering-

rams would have assailed in vain, are now levelled with the dust in a few hours.

*Cicero.*—Wonderful art! and by whom was it invented?

*Traveller.*—By a GERMAN!

*Cicero.*—Admirable people! How astonished would Cæsar be, were he to revisit Germany, to witness the surprising progress of a nation once so rude, and see arts invented by them, to which the great Archimedes must have confessed his inferiority, and imperial Rome would have been proud to acknowledge. But, courteous stranger, if such has been the advancement of the Belgæ, to what a height must imperial Rome have arrived. From the proud eminence she had attained, marching with equal steps, her citizens must be demigods.

*Traveller.*—I can gratify your curiosity, Cicero, if you wish to see a citizen of Rome.

*Cicero.*—I should be highly gratified.

[*Enter an Italian castrato, who begins to sing an Italian bravura. Cicero regards him with expressions of contempt.*]

*Cicero.*—What! this a citizen of Rome! Rome, the queen of nations, and the mistress of the world! Are her citizens degraded to this? However, kind stranger, if the imperial city is so degenerated, I should hope the bold peasantry, and hardy mountaineers, whence Cæsar drew his legions to conquer the world, are undebased,—that they maintain the same character of hardihood in enterprise, of fortitude in danger, and invincible courage in battle.

*Traveller.*—I can gratify you here also, Cicero, if you wish to see them.

*Cicero.*—Most certainly.

[*Enter a Savoyard, leading a dancing bear, his wife playing on a hurdy-gurdy, with several ragged children and dancing dogs. The woman sings.*]

But, as we found our living hard,  
We wander far to get our bread;  
The song and the dance be our reward,  
We be the merry Savoyard.

[*During this, the Venetian Nobility begin to withdraw, until the whole have quitted the Theatre.*]

*Cicero.*—Enough! enough! I thank you, worthy German, for your intelligence and urbanity. Much have I been gratified, and much have I been disgusted, with what I have seen to-night. The immense march of mind, the diffusion of knowledge, and the astonishing arts, I have witnessed, will excite in me a strong desire again to revisit this earth. But, when next I obtain permission from the rigid Minos to pass the bounds of Elysium, it shall not be to see the degradation of my native country. I shall wish to visit England, another scene of Cæsar's triumphs; and highly shall I be gratified to witness



the same progression in civilization and the liberal arts, and to be received with the same courtesy and amenity which I have experienced from you, kind stranger. L.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**WO or three infallible signs of arrogance or consummate vanity merit notice in your pages, as a means of exposing and correcting them.

1. The publishing of the names of the mover and seconder of a series of resolutions of any meeting, the resolutions themselves being often very trifling, or very silly.

2. The inserting the name of the clergyman in notices of marriages, often, with all his empty dignities.

3. The printing the initial of the pronoun or noun, which refers to the chief magistrate or head servant of the commonwealth, with a capital letter; a rule which is applied to God only, when the noun is used.

4. The noticing in the newspapers the removals and journeyings, from place to place, of individuals, who, if so indulged, ought to be made to pay at least twice as much as they now pay.

5. The making the notice of a death in a family the medium for puffing off its surviving branches.

Other cases could be added; but additions might enable the offending parties to keep one another in countenance.

Q.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**O**N the 14th December, there being a wedding to be celebrated at the church at Bida, I determined to go and see the ceremony. The bride repaired to the bridegroom's house, of which she was about to become the future mistress, which was situated full six English miles distant from the church. From that place, the wedding-party set off in a sort of regular procession. The bridegroom was a young farmer; the bride, a good-looking young woman, about twenty-two years old. According to the custom of those who can afford it, they were dressed in black. A very large party assembled, some on horseback, and more riding in the waggons and carts belonging to the farmers. When the party set off, they were preceded by a number of lads on horseback, who rode as hard as they could drive towards the church, at Bida, and then back, as often as they could. The priest and bridegroom rode side by side in the first waggon; next came the bride

and bridesmaid, the bride wearing a glittering crown (certainly not of gold) upon her head, and a magnificent stomacher on her bosom, about as splendid as the wardrobe of a country theatre in England might supply. She held her head erect, and seemed highly delighted with these glittering ornaments, which are provided by the priest, and paid for at a dear rate; it being esteemed no small honor, in the eyes of those rustics, to boast of their mother having been a crowned bride. The whole party, according to the custom of the island, partook of a cold collation before they started; and the brandy bottle was not neglected. I had almost forgot to state, that there were many young women, of whom scarcely one was tolerably handsome, who were called auxiliary bridesmaids, and wore upon their heads tinsel crowns, in imitation of the bride. The dress of the rustics, though something resembling, is much less becoming than that of the Frieslanders; and this strange jumble of black uncouth garments, and tawdry ornaments, had a bad effect: and some of the visitors appeared in a state neither tipsy nor sober.

The bride was met at Bida by the priest's wife, who took the bride and bridesmaids to her house, and arranged the procession to church in regular order. The auxiliary bridesmaids were no fewer than fifty-six in number, who walked two-and-two, before the bride and bridegroom. There was a seat prepared opposite to the communion-table for this couple, covered with white cloth, and decked with ribands. The priest took his place at the altar, and married them according to the rites of the Lutheran church, the young couple kneeling as he pronounced his benediction. There was something picturesque in this part of the ceremony; and, at a distance, the crown of tinsel, and the embroidered velvet stomacher, made rather a splendid appearance. I had now a full view of this part of the wedding-costume, which, in shape, is like a pair of stays, and is put on in the same way.

After the marriage ceremony was ended, the priest offered a long prayer for the prosperity of the happy couple; and, whilst he was pronouncing this, four men held a square piece of printed cotton over their heads, each holding one of the corners. This prayer being ended, the marriage ceremony closed, and two fiddlers approached towards the communion-

communion-table and began playing; and the bridesmaids, two-and-two, went out trippingly to a kind of minuet step. Next followed the musicians; and, immediately after them, the new-married couple, who went to the priest's house again, where they partook of some refreshment, and a glass of brandy each: by which time the good priest was so overcome, he could scarcely speak in an audible voice. Nothing was heard but singing, dancing, and boisterous mirth. The party broke up at Bida, those who had not been personally invited taking their leave very affectionately, kissing both the bride and bridegroom: the remainder returned to the bridegroom's house, where they were feasted and regaled with rein-deer's flesh, brought from Lapland, pickled herrings, and such fare as a farmer's house afforded.

Where no great degree of refinement was known, the kind of conduct and conversation pursued by the company assembled, may be conceived better than described; and, before the revel ended, scarcely a single person was sober, male or female. It should, however, be observed, that this scene took place in a remote island in the Baltic; and that no inference is intended to be conveyed, by these remarks, derogatory to the character of the Swedish nation.

A VOYAGER.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*  
ANTHOLOGIE FRANÇAISE.

No. I.

[We propose to interchange this article with that of *L'ÂPE ITALIANA* and the *GERMAN STUDENT*, till we have presented to our readers the finest and most curious productions of the three languages.]

THE FEAR OF DEATH.

MONTAIGNE.

**W**HY should we fear to lose that, which, being lost, cannot be regretted? And, since we are menaced by death under so many forms, is it not a greater evil to fear them all, than to suffer one of them? Of what importance is it when it happens, since it is inevitable? When Socrates was informed that the thirty tyrants had condemned him to death, he replied, "*And Nature them.*" What folly it is to torment ourselves respecting the instant that is to relieve us from all our afflictions. It is equal weakness to lament that we shall not live a hundred years to come, as it is to lament that we did not exist a hundred years since. A long life, and a short life, are rendered equal by death; for the

long and the short do not appertain to what does not exist. Aristotle relates, that there are little animals on the river Hypanis, that live but one day: that which dies at the hour of eight in the morning, dies in its youth; that which dies at five in the evening, dies in the decrepitude of old age. Which of us would not think it ridiculous that happiness or unhappiness of such short duration should be considered as a matter of any importance? The longest and the shortest in the life of man, when compared with eternity, or with the duration of planets, mountains, rivers, trees, or even with that of some animals, is not less ridiculous.

Nature commands it. "Leave (she says) this world as you entered into it: the same passage which you made from death to life, without emotion and without fear, will lead again from life to death. Your death is one of the parts of the order of the universe: it is a part of the life of the world. Shall I change for you this beautiful structure of things? It is the condition of your creation: it is a part of you,—is death: in endeavouring to fly from it, you avoid yourself. Death touches much more rudely, and more essentially, the dying, than the dead. If you have profited by life, you have been well repaid for it; leave it, then, satisfied. If you have not known how to employ it; if it has been useless to you; why should the loss of it trouble you? What do you wish with it again?

Life in itself is neither a good nor an evil: it is the place of good and evil, according to the mode in which it is employed; and, if you have lived one day, you have lived wholly: one day is like very day. There is no other light,—no other night. This sun, this moon, these stars, this disposition of things,—is the same that your grandfathers have enjoyed, and the same which will be contemplated by your latest descendants. And, to state the worst, the distribution and acts of my comedy are exhibited within a single year. If you have contemplated the changing of the four seasons, you will find that they embrace the infancy, the adolescence, the manhood, and the old age, of the world. It has played its part: it knows no other trick, but to recommence; and it will for ever be the same.

Give place to others, as others have to you. Equality is the first principle of equity. Who can complain at being included in what all are included? You will continue to live in vain: you will not



not shorten the time which you have to pass in death: it is as nothing. You will be as long in that state, as if you had died in your infancy.

Death is less to be feared than nothing,—if there were any thing less than nothing. It does not concern you, either dead or alive: alive, because you are; dead, because you are no more.

The utility of living is not in the space of life, but in the usage that is made of it. He may have lived long, whose life has been of but short duration. Attend to it, while you enjoy it: it depends on your will, not on the number of years, whether or not you have had enough of life. Do you think that you will never arrive where you are incessantly going? There is no road that has not a termination; and, if company can solace you, does not the world itself take the same course with you? Thousands of men, thousands of animals, and other creatures, die in the same instant as that in which you die. You have seen many who have ardently sought death;—being thereby relieved from great miseries. But you have never seen one that has found it an evil. It is a great instance of simplicity, to condemn a thing which you have no knowledge of, either from your own experience, or that of others. Why do you complain of me, and of destiny? Have we injured you? Should you govern us, or we you?

Chiron refused immortality when he was informed of its conditions, even by the god of time and of duration, Saturn, his father. Imagine, indeed, how much less endurable, and more grievous, would eternal life be to man, than that which I have given to him. If you could not die, you would curse me incessantly for having deprived you of the power of death. I have from the first mingled somewhat of bitterness with life, in order to prevent you, considering the pleasures that may thence be derived, from embracing it with too much avidity, and want of discretion. In order to lead you to assume this degree of moderation, neither to fly from life, nor to rush to death, which I demand of you, I have tempered them both with sweetness and with bitterness. The water, the earth, the air, and fire, and the other parts of this my structure, are not more instruments of life than of death. Why do you fear your last day? It does not contribute more to your death than each of the preceding. Every day has conducted you

towards death: on the last you have there arrived." Such are the good instructions of Nature.

MORAL CHARACTER OF WOMAN.  
DIDEROT.

It is especially when under the influence of the passion of love, or of jealousy; in the transports of maternal tenderness; when under the sway of superstition; and in the manner in which they partake of popular emotions; that women excite our astonishment and admiration,—beautiful as the seraphim of Klopstock, terrible as the demons of Milton. The distractions of a busy and contentious life, interrupt and repress the passions of men: but a woman broods in silence and retirement over those which occupy her mind. It is a fixed point, on which her idle life, or the trifling nature of her occupations, tends to keep her view incessantly attached. This point extends itself without bounds; and, to plunge into madness the woman under the influence of an intense emotion, it is only necessary that she attain the solitude she seeks. A man never sat at Delphi on the sacred tripod: a woman alone could deliver the Pythian oracle. The mind of a woman alone could raise itself to such a point as seriously to perceive the approach of a god; and, with raised and dishevelled hair, and panting with emotion, to cry, *I perceive him—I perceive him—there—the god!* and then to utter appropriate terms.

It was St. Theresa who said of demons, *Let them be wretched!—they do not love!*—Quietism is hypocrisy in perverse man, and true religion in the tender woman. There was, however, a man of such virtue, and of such rare simplicity of character, that an amiable woman could, without fear, forget herself by his side, and pour out her effusions of love for God; but this man was without an example, and his name was Fenelon. It was a woman that walked, barefooted, in the streets of Alexandria, with dishevelled hair, a torch in one hand, and a vessel of water in the other, and who cried,—*I will burn the heavens with this torch, and extinguish hell with this water, that man may love his God for himself alone.* This is a part not to be acted but by a woman.

But this impetuous imagination, this spirit, that would be thought to be incoercible, a word is sufficient to depress them. A physician said to the women of Bourdeaux, who were tormented with

with vaporous affections, that they were menaced with a dreadful convulsive disease: immediately they became cured. A physician exposed the burning iron to the eyes of a troop of epileptic young girls; and they were immediately cured.

But let us consider woman in the ordinary state of life. The moment is arrived that is to deliver her from the despotism of her parents; her imagination views in the future a state full of delightful chimeras; her heart throbs with secret joy. Enjoy thyself while thou canst, unhappy creature! Time would have gradually lessened the tyranny which you endured: time will unceasingly increase the tyranny to which you are about to be submitted.

In almost all countries, have cruel civil laws been united with the severe laws of Nature against women. They have been treated like imbecile children. There is no sort of vexation which, amongst polished people, has not been exercised towards women with impunity by man. The only reprisal she can take is followed by domestic trouble, and punished by more or less of marked contempt, according as the manners of the nation have more or less diverged from justice and virtue. There is no sort of vexation, which the savage does not exercise towards his female companion. Woman is unhappy in our cities, but more unhappy still in the wilds and the forest.

Women! how sincerely I lament with you. There was but one way to make amends for all your evils; and, had I been a law-giver, this, perhaps, you would have obtained. Freed from all servitude, you should have been sacred wherever you appeared.

When we write of woman, our pen should be dipped in the rainbow, and the dust of the wings of the butterfly should be thrown over the lines: like the little dog of the pilgrim, we should, at each step, let pearls fall before our feet: But, where is this beheld?

A few words should be said on the influence of the society of women on men of letters. We readily perceive how much time was spent by Rousseau and Marmontel in their sweet and rapturous company. They can teach us to give to the most dry and intricate subjects, a degree of interest and elucidation that, without them, we should seek in vain. We incessantly address ourselves to them; we wish to be heard by them; we fear to fatigue or to weary them; and we, therefore, acquire a

peculiar facility of expression, which passes from conversation to our writings. When they have genius, I believe the character of it to be more original in them than in men.

#### INFLUENCE OF ADVENTITIOUS APPEARANCES.

MONTESQUIEU.

*Letter from Rica, a Persian, at Paris, to his friend Ibben, at Smyrna.*

The people of Paris have a degree of curiosity that is quite extravagant. When I arrived here, I was gazed at as if I had been sent from Heaven; old men, boys, women, and children, all were eager to see me. If I went out, all the windows were crowded with people; if I went to the Thuilleries, I immediately saw a circle formed about me: the women even made a rainbow, spangled with a thousand colours, around me. If I went to the theatres, a hundred spy-glasses were immediately directed to my person; indeed, no man was ever so much looked at as I. I smiled sometimes to hear these people, who had hardly been out of their chambers, say among themselves, "I must confess that he has much of the Persian air—a most extraordinary thing!" I found my portraits everywhere; I saw myself multiplied in all the shops; over every chimney-piece: so much they feared not to have seen me.

So many honors were not without troubles. I did not believe that I was so rare and curious a man; and, although I may have a very good opinion of myself, I should never have imagined, that I could have disturbed the peace of a great city where I was not known. I resolved, therefore, to quit the Persian dress, and to assume the European, to see if there would remain anything so admirable in my countenance. This attempt taught me my real worth; when free from all extraneous ornaments, I saw myself appreciated to the nicest point. I had reason to complain of my tailor, who deprived me, in an instant, of the public attention and esteem; for I immediately experienced a frightful state of neglect. I sometimes sat in company for an hour without being looked at, or having had an opportunity given me to open my mouth; but, if some one, by chance, informed the company that I was a Persian, I immediately heard a buzz about me—"Ah ah! the gentleman is a Persian!"—That's an odd thing: how can one be a Persian?"

MORAL



## MORAL GOOD AND EVIL.

That which is good or evil only to a single individual, and which may be the contrary with respect to the rest of mankind, cannot be regarded in general as good or evil.

In order that anything may be considered as good by a whole society, it is necessary that it should tend to the advantage of that society; and in order that it may be regarded as evil, it is necessary that it should tend to its ruin: This is the grand characteristic of moral good and evil.

The faculties of a single individual are not, in the general order of things, sufficient to supply that individual with all his wants: thence the necessity to form societies. What is meant by a society, is a body which subsists by the union of different members, and confounds particular interests in general interest: This is the foundation of morality.

But, because the common good demands great particular sacrifices, and cannot be distributed equally amongst all men; religion, which corrects the vices of human things, furnishes indemnities worthy of the envy of those who injure others.

But, as these respectable motives are not sufficient to restrain the passions of men, it has been further necessary to institute certain rules for the public good, founded, to the shame of human nature, on the odious fear of punishment: This is the origin of laws.

It has been asked, Whether the greater number of vices do not contribute to the public good, as well as the most pure virtues? How would commerce flourish without vanity, avarice, &c.

In one sense, that is certainly true; but it must be granted, that the good produced by vice is always mingled with great evils. It is the laws which arrest the progress of these disorders, and it is reason and virtue which subjugate them, restrain them with certain bounds, and render them useful to society.

Virtue, indeed, does not satisfy all our passions without reserve; but, if we had no vice, we should not have these passions to satisfy; and we should do, from a sense of duty, what we now do, from ambition, pride, avarice, &c. It is then ridiculous not to perceive, that it is vice which prevents us from being happy by virtue. If virtue be so insufficient for the constitution of the happiness of men, it is because men are also vicious; and, if vices tend to good, it is because they are mingled with virtues.

When vice tends to produce some great advantage in society, in order to obtain admiration, it assumes the appearance of virtue, because this is the true means, the natural means, of good; but that which vice effects, is not its object. Thus, the distinctive character of virtue exists, and thus nothing can efface it.

What, then, can some men pretend, who confound these things, or who deny their reality? What can prevent them from seeing that there are some qualities which necessarily tend to the good of society, and others to its destruction? The former are beneficial in all civilized societies, and are consequently estimable with respect to the whole earth,—those are called virtues. The latter, odious passions, directed to the ruin of society, are consequently criminal towards human nature in general, and are termed vices.

VAUVENARGUES.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

SOME ACCOUNT of the AUTOMATON CHESS PLAYER.

**T**HIS celebrated piece of mechanism, according to the Repertory, was the invention of Wolfgang de Kempelen, a Hungarian gentleman, at Vienna, in 1769. The room where it is at present exhibited (in Spring Gardens,) has an inner apartment, within which appears the figure of a Turk, as large as life, dressed after the Turkish fashion, sitting behind a chest of three feet and a half in length, two feet in breadth, and two feet and a half in height, to which it is attached by the wooden seat on which it sits. The chest is placed upon four castors; and, together with the figure, may be easily moved to any part of the room. On the plain surface formed by the top of the chest, in the centre, is a raised immovable chess-board of handsome dimensions, upon which the figure has its eyes fixed; its right arm and hand being extended on the chest, and its left arm somewhat raised, as if in the attitude of holding a Turkish pipe, which originally was placed in its hand.

The exhibitor begins by wheeling the chest to the entrance of the apartment within which it stands, and in face of the spectators. He then opens certain doors contrived in the chest, two in front, and two at the back, at the same time pulling out a long shallow drawer at the bottom of the chest, made to contain the chessmen, a cushion for the arm of the figure to rest upon, and some counters. Two lesser



lesser doors, and a green cloth screen, contrived in the body of the figure, and its lower parts, are likewise opened, and the Turkish robe which covers them is raised; so that the construction both of the figure and chest internally is displayed. In this state the automaton is moved round for the examination of the spectators; and to banish all suspicion from the most sceptical mind, that any living subject is concealed within any part of it, the exhibitor introduces a lighted candle into the body of the chest and figure, by which the interior of each is, in a great measure, rendered transparent, and the most secret corner is shewn. Here it may be observed, that the same precaution to remove suspicion is used, if requested, at the close as at the commencement of a game of chess with the automaton.

The chest is divided, by a partition, into two unequal chambers. That to the right of the figure is the narrowest, and occupies scarcely one-third of the body of the chest. It is filled with little wheels, levers, cylinders, and other machinery used in clock-work. That to the left contains a few wheels, some small barrels with springs, and two quarters of a circle placed horizontally. The body and lower parts of the figure contain certain tubes, which seem to be conductors to the machinery. After a sufficient time, during which each spectator may satisfy his scruples and his curiosity, the exhibitor re-closes the doors of the chest and figure, and the drawer at bottom; makes some arrangements in the body of the figure; winds-up the works with a key inserted into a small opening on the side of the chest; places a cushion under the left arm of the figure, which now rests upon it; and invites any individual present to play a game of chess.

In playing a game, the automaton makes choice of the white pieces, and always has the first move. These are small advantages towards winning the game, which are cheerfully conceded. It plays with the left hand, the right arm and hand being constantly extended on the chest, behind which it is seated. This slight incongruity proceeded from absence of mind in the inventor, who did not perceive his mistake till the machinery of the automaton was too far completed to admit of the mistake being rectified. At the commencement of a game, the automaton moves its head, as if taking a view of the board; the same motion occurs at the close of a game.

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In making a move, it slowly raises its left arm from the cushion placed under it, and directs it towards the square of the piece to be moved. Its hand and fingers open on touching the piece, which it takes up, and conveys to any proposed square. The arm then returns with a natural motion to the cushion, upon which it usually rests. In taking a piece, the automaton makes the same motions of the arm and hand to lay hold of the piece, which it conveys from the board; and then, returning to its own piece, it takes it up, and places it on the vacant square. These motions are performed with perfect correctness; and the dexterity with which the arm acts, especially in the delicate operation of castling, seems to be the result of spontaneous feeling, bending at the shoulder, elbow, and knuckles, and cautiously avoiding to touch any other piece than that which is to be moved, nor ever making a false move.

After a move made by its antagonist, the automaton remains for a few moments only inactive, as if meditating its next move; upon which the motions of the left arm and hand follow. On giving check to the king, it moves its head as a signal. When a false move is made by its antagonist, which frequently occurs through curiosity to observe in what manner the automaton will act, (as, for instance, if a knight be made to move like a castle,) the automaton taps impatiently on the chest with its right hand replaces the knight on its former square, and, not permitting its antagonist to recover his move, proceeds immediately to move one of its own pieces: thus appearing to punish him for his inattention. The little advantage in play which is hereby gained, makes the automaton more a match for its antagonist; and seems to have been contemplated by the inventor as an additional resource towards winning the game.

It is of importance that the person matched against the automaton, should be attentive, in moving a piece, to place it precisely in the centre of its square otherwise the figure, in attempting to lay hold of the piece, may miss its hold, or even sustain some injury in the delicate mechanism of the fingers. When the person has made a move, no alteration in it can take place: and if a piece be touched, it must be played somewhere. This rule is strictly observed by the automaton. If its antagonist hesitates to move for a considerable time, it taps smartly on the top of the chest with the



right hand, which is constantly extended upon it, as if testifying impatience at his delay.

During the time that the automaton is in motion, a low sound of clock-work running down is heard, which ceases soon after its arm returns to the cushion; and then, its antagonist may make his move. The works are wound-up at intervals, after ten or twelve moves, by the exhibitor, who is usually employed in walking up and down the apartment in which the automaton is shewn; approaching however the chest, from time to time, especially on its right side.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N answer to the queries of your correspondent J. W. in your number for April, respecting the peculiar use of the preposition *in*, as relates to the phrase *In so far as*, I beg leave to say, that I have no hesitation in pronouncing it an absolute Germanism, introduced into the English by some literal translator from the German; and that, leaving out the preposition in question, it is a pure Scotticism. According to the best and most elegant English writers I know of, the phrase should stand, *As far as*; and this appears alone to accord with the genius of our language.

J. B. D.

5, Cambridge-place, Hackney-road;  
April 23.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

REGULATIONS of the BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, for the RELIEF of the SICK and AFFLICTED POOR within the TOWN of COLCHESTER.

1. **T**HAT a committee, consisting of the present stewards and twelve other members (subscribers of one guinea and upwards per year,) be appointed, for carrying on the business of this society; and that such committee do meet once a-month, and oftener, if they shall deem it necessary.

2. That such committee shall appoint from themselves a sub-committee for the consideration of the cases of vagrants, and which committee shall consist of five members, and shall be chosen from persons residing near the centre of the town. This committee shall determine whether any, and what, relief shall be given to such vagrants; or, if they shall appear to be impostors, shall have power to take such legal measures as they shall judge proper to expose and punish the same.

3. That a proper person, residing somewhere near the centre of the town, shall be appointed to register the cases of all persons to whom recommendatory tickets shall be given by any member of the society.

4. That the person thus to be appointed, shall, upon the receipt of such ticket from any travelling beggar, after making all necessary inquiries, take the same to some one member of the committee appointed for the consideration of such cases, to whom he shall report the circumstances attending the case, and from whom he shall receive directions whether any, and what, relief shall be afforded.

5. That the person thus to be appointed shall, in the afternoon of every day, deliver all the tickets which he shall have received, recommending the cases of any of the inhabitants of the town, to the stewards appointed by this society for the respective district in which the persons so recommended shall reside.

6. That every subscriber of 10s. 6d. per year and upwards, shall be supplied with tickets of recommendation, which they shall be at liberty to deliver to all persons applying to them for relief, and which tickets, upon being delivered to the person to be appointed to receive the same, as stated in rule 3, shall entitle the case of the bearer to immediate attention, as directed by the rules 4, 7, and 8.

7. That upon the receipt of any such recommendatory tickets, the stewards shall make all necessary inquiry into the circumstances of the case, and shall, in all those cases which are urgent, afford such immediate relief as to them shall appear necessary; and shall make a full report of all the circumstances attending such cases to the committee at their next meeting, when the proportion of the relief to be afforded shall be finally determined on.

8. That in cases of extreme distress, either arising from sickness or from casualties, where a greater degree of assistance is required than the funds of the society can afford, and where the truth of the case is proved to the entire satisfaction of the committee, they shall furnish the person in distress with the form of a petition suited to the case, addressed to the inhabitants of the town, and to which the committee shall annex a certificate and recommendation in such terms as they shall think it deserves; which petition shall be returned to the committee at their next meeting, in order that



that it may seen what sum has been collected; and the committee shall then determine whether the same shall be allowed to be any longer circulated.

This society relieved, it appears, no less than 2263 cases in 1816. Of course, however, all such expedients are but palliatives; and it is evident, the radical cure is, to increase the number of farms, and draw the superfluous population from the towns.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**A**MID the numerous exactions to which so many of the ingenious, industrious, and highly-deserving working mechanics of this country are subjected, and under which they are now struggling for a poor and scanty pittance only of the commonest necessities of life, there is not another, I hope, so singularly injurious as that which I am about to notice. It is an impost that evinced apathy, inattention, or want of knowledge and reflection, in its proposer, and one that passed the venerable walls of St. Stephen's with inquiry (if it had any,) extremely incautious and superficial, respecting either its justice or its equity.

It is the then-doubled plate-licence to which I allude; and particularly as it affects the class of individuals, watch-makers. I always read your very interesting and valuable pages with great satisfaction; but have often wished to find that some one with superior ability would there have depicted this exaction in the colouring it deserves; and thereby have roused, from a torpid despondence, the great many now suffering under its oppression, and haply rouse them into some exertion for redress. If the mite I contribute should fortunately call forward any one, such benevolent contribution to awake endeavours, energetic as the occasion, would be welcomed with gratitude by thousands.

It may with truth be asserted, that of the whole collected list of these mechanics now settled in business throughout the kingdom, a part of those in London, and in some large towns excepted, (where perhaps the few, from the impoverishment of the many, may be a little benefitted,) there are not more than three in ten that receive any real profit from the sale of plate; and that three of the remaining seven, have not more advantage from it (at the utmost,) than will pay their licence; and, it may also be added, that of the

remaining four, there are two that do not realize a gain equal to the first or the original price of a licence; and, that the still more pitiable remaining two, do not actually sell plate in the gross amount even to that first original price.

It cannot, it may not, be contemplated for a moment, that, with watchmakers, the licence should attach on the full amount of the watch; that would be a direct tax on mechanic labour, on wheels, pinions, screws, &c. As well might the cobbler be charged with licence for soaling these poor fellows' shoes, or the taylor for patching the elbows of their coats; or, a more deplorable, but a true comparative, the gardener for forking-up the potatoes on which many of their families in great measure subsist. The depressed state of this trade is, perhaps, as great as that of any; but how much is it aggravated by an impost levied with such seeming inattention, (if I may use the expression,) that it operates only to fill up the measure of their difficulties and distress.

Let it be admitted, that silver watch-cases average about two oz., and suppose a country watchmaker to sell a dozen watches annually. He has then sold twenty-four ounces. A gold watch is entirely out of the question with more than half of these; and so, indeed, is a dozen silver ones: half-a-dozen is, perhaps, more than the average number now sold; and this may be believed, if the hundreds, the thousands, in the hands of pawnbrokers, are thought of, and the numbers laid-by, to save the necessary expence of keeping them going. But, it may be stated, that many of these watchmakers sell spoons, rings, &c. It will not, however, (granting this,) certainly be estimating these articles too low, to say, for each individual, three dozen of tea-spoons, eighteen ounces; three pair of table-spoons, fifteen ounces; three or four pair of sugar-bows, three or four ounces; and half-a-dozen ounces more in smaller articles; making a total of between sixty and seventy ounces, equal to three pounds ten shillings, at one shilling per ounce profit; add also, as sold, half-a-dozen wedding-rings, six or eight dwt.; and, if you please, I admit a gold watch in one ounce fifteen dwt., cases of either old or new standard; and add two or three gold seals and keys, and as many brooches and pairs of ear-rings. These latter, however, it should be observed, are most of them manufactured with three-fifths of their weight alloy; and to



which, perhaps, the plate-licence was never intended to attach; but, it is necessary to state, that the sale of such articles, and of other little appendages to the trade, bore but little more proportion now than as five to a hundred to their sale a few years ago. I will now, nevertheless, put for weight of gold a profit of twenty-two shillings more; making, in all, ninety-two shillings annually, or the present price of this licence. For workmanship, even in every of these articles, I think, ought to be as exempt from licence as in the formation of a table or a chair: this statement will apply to the three in seven only, as I have observed above. I shall not trouble you with the remaining four; their united voices, if it were possible to collect them, would fully confirm my statement. And now let me say, however humble this picture may shew, that the colouring is as good as truth can make it.

It ought also to be observed, that no one of these mechanics can put his work into metal cases always; his customer prefers silver, and therefore he must have a licence (if living in a village,) even for a single watch in cases of two ounces of silver only, or be soon amerced, by some informer) in a penal sum that would ruin him. Thus, therefore, all the attention and application of his youth, the days and years of a diligent apprenticeship, cheered by the hope of sometime being a useful and respectable member of society, are not to be improved or avail him, without submitting to this vexatious exaction of four pounds twelve shillings, to licence the sale of a few ounces of silver, and that often in two or three pairs of watch-cases only; while the great maker, or retailer in London, meets an extensive sale for many at from twenty to a hundred pounds price, as others likewise do for the sale of many hundreds or thousands of ounces of plate of every description; and thousands of pounds' worth of jewellery, paying only the same amount for this so shamefully disproportioned permit. If I should put the minimum of sale at five, and the maximum of sale at 100, the proportion is as one to twenty; but, putting the maximum at 500 :: 1 : 100, is much nearer the truth. More might be said respecting its equity; but, permit a few lines on its justice, which shall finish my observations.

The repeal of the Income Tax gave the ministers this double exaction; but if that tax was so inquisitorial and

grievous; if that, in numerous instances, took the just remuneration of labour and industry from many, leaving, oftentimes, insufficient for their most crying wants, how much is the effect of this licence aggravated, when it is certain, that it often attaches to persons so poor, that even the whole list of the then examiners, the assessors, the inspectors, the collectors, the clerks, and the commissioners of that tax, after every enquiry, were pleased to exempt from any payment of it; and there are now a vast majority of other watchmakers housekeepers, in but small gradations of circumstances better than those then exempted, who, in form of plate-licence, are obliged thus far to pay from their pitiful earnings what the state is loser by the relief of the men of thousands and of tens of thousands per annum; and thus are accelerated the privations, the poverty, and the distresses of these mechanics, in the inverse ratio of the boon granted, in many instances, to the great, and, in this respect, the too-much favoured and fortunate subject. M.T.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*  
SIR,

**A**MONG the many important subjects that the aspect of public affairs has forced into consideration, that of the consequences of the wide-spreading use of machinery has certainly not had that share of enquiry to which its importance justly entitles it. It has, undoubtedly, promoted a wide extent of foreign commerce; it has enabled those who monopolized its advantages, to contribute immense sums to the public treasury; it has spread luxury and splendour throughout the land; and raised numerous palaces to adorn our national paradise, and gratify our national vanity:—Would to God that the evils in its train were not a frightful counterbalance to all its advantages; and, that the general welfare and happiness were not sacrificed at the shrine of wealth and cupidity!

This preamble suggested itself to my reflections, in consequence of the perusal of the Parliamentary Report on the *Leicester Petition*, by which it appears that—

“The workmen engaged in the trade have suffered the severest privations and distress, and are totally unable to maintain themselves and their families by the utmost exertions of their industry; the average rate of their earnings not exceeding from six shillings to seven shillings per week, on labour of fifteen hours a-day; that,



that, consequently, they are now very generally reduced to pauperism, to the enormous increase of the poor's-rates in all the parishes, both of town and country, where the manufacture is carried on, to the great injury of the middle classes of society, and to the destruction of that spirit of independence for which these mechanics were formerly conspicuous."

This Report is important and valuable, inasmuch as it is the first public document which has taken this view of the subject. It is luddism sanctioned by the best authority. For the first time, have the masters themselves admitted the evil tendency of reducing prices with the intention of increasing an already over-glutted supply. The best evidence has, no doubt, been obtained which could be had; and the unanimous opinion of masters, servants, and legislators, is, that the system, in this instance, is pernicious and fatal. This conclusion has no other alternative than that of being either right or wrong: if it is wrong, then must the workmen submit to labour fifteen hours a-day for the scanty pittance of six or seven shillings per week, and the parish must keep the family in wretched existence as dependant and degraded paupers; but, if it is right, how imperious is the call upon every friend to humanity, to contribute his share towards removing the present infatuation. Admit the newly-acknowledged principle in one single instance, and it will be equally applicable to every other. Only change the terms, and the argument once established remains irrefutable. The frame-knitters are injured, and the community not benefitted by the cut-up work,—*ergo*, the single-frame knitters are injured by the double-frames, and the hand-knitters by the single looms: where can the line be drawn between utility and mischief? As long as any market can be kept open that will consume all the goods the established machinery can produce, so long may this mechanical influx be both a private and public advantage; but, if more are thus made than can be sold, then must the accumulation paralyze every effort of honest industry, and condemn the sufferer to want and dependance.

The Committee, apparently alarmed at their bold innovation, recommend the trial to be made for three years: but how shall a statement be then made of the results? Do they mean to recommend frame-breaking; or do they anticipate their re-establishment at the expiration of that time? Are they disposed to follow up their new system, or dare they advise

their suffering countrymen to look forward in bitter anguish to their chains being then rivetted past redemption? The grand source of delusion in this, and all similar enquiries, is, (as I believe) the depending too much upon general assertion, and wanting either the means, the inclination, or the ability, to investigate particulars. There are few persons, however, who, by fixing their attention to one point, by concentrating, for a time, their ideas and their reading, may not be enabled to form a closer and more accurate opinion than they had conceived it possible for themselves to do. The following plain and simple statement will exemplify my position; and, being both within the reach of all capacities to understand, and beyond the reach of sophistry to overthrow, will, I hope, be as conclusive to others as it is to myself.

England, Scotland, and Ireland,	
contains inhabitants, say	15,000,000
Suppose two-thirds of these to wear stockings	10,000,000
And consume two pair each per annum	20,000,000
Or say deduct one-fourth to meet the argument fairly	15,000,000
15,000,000 of pairs at one shilling per pair knitting	£750,000

And suppose each woman or girl to knit two pair per week, or 104 pairs per year; this would give employment, and something like subsistence, to upwards of

144,000 persons
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Whereas one-half of the population of the districts where stocking-looms are principally used, will probably not exceed the odd 44,000.

Nottingham contains	34,000
Leicester	23,000
Tewksbury	5,000
Suppose elsewhere	26,000
	88,000

So that, to say nothing of all the demand for foreign markets, the home consumption alone would employ 100,000 females, who are now shut out by machinery; and these items being mostly below the high-water mark, the total might perhaps be doubled, without much violation of probability.

In corroboration of my opinion, I copy for you an extract on the subject from Professor Pictet; it may shew, that whether we think or not, foreigners will think for us, and viewing the case through



through the medium of a little distance and impartiality, they are more likely to form a just conclusion.

"When the admiration which arises from the sight of master-pieces of mechanical ingenuity, when this impression has a little subsided, and we reflect on the consequences of the introduction of these machines into human society, we are more alarmed than rejoiced at it. The question becomes more complicated the more we reflect upon it; and, in order to see our way a little clearly, we must draw up, as it were, an inventory of the good and evil, to discover on which side is the balance. We will endeavour to draw up a summary statement of the account, beginning with the advantages procured by those motions which substitute physical or mechanical power for the hand of man.

"1. These machines supply the consumers on better terms, with certain necessary articles; they multiply those of enjoyment, and sometimes of luxury or superfluity.

"2. They enrich the inventors, or those who put in practice these inventions in the countries where privileges or patents are in fashion.

"3. The national wealth being principally composed of that of individuals, ought to increase in the same proportion. The exportation of the goods, which are manufactured in quantities far too great for home consumption, becomes an abundant source of commercial riches. This is the creditor-side of our account. Let us proceed to the debtor side

"1. Every machine which abridges and perfects a manual work, takes it out of the hands of those who manufactured it; and paralyzes them until the uncertain, and always more or less distant epoch, when they shall find a new employment; which will probably be taken from them by a new machine, as soon as an inventor shall find his advantage in it. Here then is a source of uneasiness, inquietude, and poverty, opened in the nation, simultaneously with the source of wealth to the inventor, and those who shall trade with his productions.

"2. The articles previously manufactured, of the kind of those which the machine makes more perfect, becoming of less value, experience, in the magazines of the wholesale and retail dealer, a considerable depreciation, which causes him a dead loss.

"3. The advantages of obtaining, at a lower price, certain articles of necessity or enjoyment, which are produced by mechanical action, is more than balanced for the poorer classes, by the general fall of the price of labour, the constant effect of the employment of machines. The workman, who gains little or nothing, is unable to purchase even that which is cheap.

"4. The work of machinery being an advantageous substitute for manual skill, furnishes, to the proprietor, the temptation, and the unhappy power, to employ children as supplementary machines; they are taken from their education at the age most proper for education; and, to the great detriment of their constitution, both physically and morally considered, they are converted, for their short lives, into pieces of mechanism, and into social machines of a very wretched description.

"5. The rapid, and sometimes enormous production of the machine, and the low price at which it works, induce a considerable exportation of these productions to the neighbouring nations. The latter persuade themselves, that the money which they voluntarily employ in acquiring these foreign productions, is a tribute levied on their own industry; their self-love is interested in attempting imitations; they foolishly suffer themselves to be inoculated with the disease of machinery; and the governments, far from endeavouring to cure it, generally promote it, by attempting to relieve the patient by the prohibitive system.

"6. This system is established, with its fatal train of consequences. The arbitrary conversion of the most ordinary, and the most legitimate transactions of commerce, into misdemeanors and crimes:—the demoralization of the inhabitants on two contiguous frontiers, by smuggling, the necessary and inevitable consequence of the temptations that are held out to it:—an underhand war between nation and nation, in the midst of peace and war, maintained by a real and numerous army, the impelling motive of which can never be honour, and it is almost always cupidity:—constraint, and hinderances without end, in commercial, literary, and scientific communications, in travels or voyages, calculated to extend knowledge and the benefits of civilization:—lastly, great inconvenience to governments, to support, artificially, this struggle of an industry, which has taken a false direction, and which they persist in substituting for such, or such a natural species of industry which would be favoured by the soil, the climate, the localities, and preceding habits, which had formed that commercial track, which cannot be abandoned without more or less inconvenience.

"Let us now examine our account. On the one side, a nation grows rich, or seems to grow rich: on the other side, a mass of evils of various kinds overflows society. On which side is the balance? Certainly on the side which is unfavourable to the general happiness, which is the natural averred object of every association.

"But let us examine a little closer the apparent gain,—the pretended prosperity of the nation using machines.

"The

"The wealth produced by manufactures accumulates; but, in the hands of an inconsiderable number of individuals comparatively to the whole mass; the man enriched by the machine, employs his gains in multiplying the sources of his fortune, and the value of the manual labour of the poor workman declines in the same proportion: hence the rupture of the equilibrium between the two extreme classes of society increases more and more; the first sees its treasures increase,—the latter, its numbers and its misery. These two professions, so divergent, have a term which must inspire terror.

"And, if in the nation thus enriched, a radical defect in the legislation imposes on one part of the population the necessity of maintaining the other; then, to the causes of increasing poverty in the latter, which we have just pointed out, is added the fatal and anti-laborious influence of all these measures; which, preparing succour for indigence, whatever be its source, concur with idleness and the want of education, and of resources ready prepared, really to propagate this indigence when it is intended only to relieve it; then, in short, in proportion as the nation thinks it grows rich, the tax imposed on those riches increases in perhaps a still greater proportion; and the rich and the poor both suffer: the former without saying so, or saying so only in whispers; the latter demanding succour with an importunity which resembles menaces.

"That we may not be accused either of exaggeration, or of bringing forward an imaginary theory, we shall support it by a fact, which is acknowledged and deplored in England. It is the rapid augmentation of the poor-rates in proportion as the pretended national wealth has increased. The following is a statement of it at six different periods. The first interval is nearly a century; the others are of eight, eighteen, seven, and six years, in the period when the employment of machinery was the most active.

"Account of the poor-rates of England, from the year

1685	£665,362,
1776 interval of ninety one years,	1,720,316
1784 . eight years	2,167,749
1802 . eighteen ditto	5,313,000
1809 . seven ditto	7,000,000
1815 . six ditto	8,164,496

"Number of persons relieved permanently on the average of three years, 1813, 14, 15:

Out of the workhouse	423,678
In the workhouse	93,141
Occasionally relieved	423,158

Total number of paupers . 939,977

So far M. Pietet.

That, with the increase of machinery, pauperism has increased in the same proportion, no one will deny; Why then

argue against palpable facts? Admitting that this may be only one cause in the general effect, still let it have its due attention. We may, like the silly ostrich, hide our heads, and fancy ourselves free from danger; but the fatal javelin is already poised, and the heart of the community may soon be wounded, to the total extinction of virtue, of liberty, and of social life.

JAMES LUCKCOCK.

Birmingham; April 29.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD you not consider your valuable pages already sufficiently occupied with the subject, be pleased to state, in reply to your correspondent, G. G. C. (p. 11.) that a rule for finding the dominical letter for any year of any century, was published nearly seventy years ago, in Turner's Mathematical Exercises. It is given in a paper entitled "Memorial Verses, adapted to the Gregorian Account, or New Style, by Mr. John Canton, M.A. and F.R.S." and is thus expressed:

"Divide the centuries by 4, and twice what does remain  
Take from 6; and then add to the number you gain  
The odd years and their 4th; which, dividing by 7,  
What is left take from 7, and the letter is given."

This rule, though it may not incline the reader to entertain a very exalted opinion of Mr. C.'s talent for versification, is concisely and perspicuously enunciated; and, with respect to the case with which it may be recollected, and its facility of application, is superior to that of G. G. C.; (which, it may be observed by the way, is similar to one given under the art. *Dominical Letter*, in that useful repository of knowledge, Dr. Gregory's Cyclopædia,) and scarcely inferior to the very compendious formula of your learned correspondent, ΑΣΤΡΟΦΙΛΟΣ.

For example, let it be required to find the dominical letter for the year 1842. Here 18, the centuries, divided by 4, leaves 2; the double of which, taken from 6, leaves 2; to which adding 42, the odd years, and 10, their 4th part, (rejecting fractions,) the sum is 54. This sum, divided by 7, leaves 5; which, taken from 7, leaves 2, the index of B. the dominical letter required.

It is proper to observe, that the intercalary day in leap-years is denoted in the



the calendar by the same letter\* as the preceding one; and, therefore, all the Sundays in the year after that day have another letter. The letter for this latter period, viz. from the beginning of March to the end of the year, is obtained by the rule; and that used from the beginning of the year to the end of February, is the next in order in the alphabet; except the former be G. in which case the latter will be A.

The number that results from dividing the centuries by 4, and taking the double of the remainder from 6, being 2 for the current century, from the general rule of Mr. C. has been formed the following:

*Rule for finding the Dominical Letter for any year of the 19th Century.*

Reject the centuries, and divide  
Th' odd years, their 4th, and 2 beside,  
By 7; what's left from 7 being ta'en,  
The letter's index will remain.

The theorem respecting the tangents common to each two of three unequal circles having their intersections in a right line, which appeared in your last volume (p. 105,) is noticed by Mr. Barlow, in his *Mathematical Dictionary*, art. *Tangent*; and a geometrical demonstration of that remarkable property, by Mr. J. H. Swale, is given in the *Gentleman's Mathematical Companion* for the year 1806.

Alton Park.

JOHN SMITH.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SKETCHES written after an EXCURSION  
to PARIS in the AUTUMN of 1818.

No. VII.

(Continued from page 221.)

**W**E dined at the *Table d'Hôte*, for the sake of seeing new traits of French manners. The company consisted of six or seven Frenchmen, two English, and my own party of four. The landlord, as the chairman, did not, as in England, take his seat at the head of the table, but at the middle of one of the sides, in which position he had easier access to every guest. I afterwards found this to be the custom in France. The master of the house, or the husband and wife, sit at the middle of one of the sides of the table; and, in consequence, have more command in

\* Instead of rotations of the first seven letters of the alphabet, which were formerly in use, the initial letters of the days of the week are now, generally, introduced into our Almanacks; excepting the Sunday letter itself, which is still retained.

serving and carving the dishes, and maintain closer contact with the company in conversation, than they could enjoy at the top or bottom of the table.

Four of the Frenchmen were as fat men as I ever saw. In their table-talk they were scientific *gourmands*; and, in practice, complete gluttons. A succession of dishes or courses followed in the French fashion: first the soup, then several varieties of the inhabitants of the water, air, and earth; of all which the French, in particular, partook with voracious appetites. The vegetables came last, and were few in quantity and variety, and those few were spoiled by savoury cooking. Of puddings and pastry there were none: in lieu, they had enormous melons, nine or twelve inches in diameter, which were eaten with the beef, and other meats, in great quantities, just as potatoes are eaten in England; and I verily believe, some of the Frenchmen ate not less than two or three pounds. They were eaten with pepper and salt, and served at once, as bread and vegetables. Wine, a poor sort of claret, was drunk in half-pint tumblers; and some of the party drank five or six, apparently as a thing of course. The whole repast was finished by a fine dessert of grapes, peaches, nectarines, and other fruits; glasses of brandy were passed round; and a cup of *café noir*, or strong coffee, without sugar or milk, was the signal for leaving the table. Such a dinner, in a splendid hotel, cost us but four francs and a half a-piece; or, about four shillings sterling. A more sumptuous and profuse entertainment could not be partaken by a carnivorous feeder; but nothing could have been less to my taste. I made my dinner of fruits and bread; for the chief cooked vegetable consisted of the full-grown seed of French beans, called *haricots*, which I found miserably insipid; and the potatoes here, as in Paris, were of the shape and size of my thumb, fried in gravy, and therefore spoiled, to an English palate.

This dinner, as well as many others which I witnessed in France, proved the fallacy of the vulgar English error in regard to the meagreness of French diet. I never saw greater profusion at private tables, nor even at public entertainments, in England, than is seen at most tables in France; and I have seldom beheld more voracious feeders than the generality of the French. A dinner continues above an hour, and often above two, during which time there is a constant



stant succession of courses, and the company partake, more or less, of all. It is true, the dishes do not consist of solid, roasted and boiled meats, as in England, but chiefly of what with us are considered delicacies, while they are dressed with more flavour: yet the appetite is thereby excited, and the French, in consequence, make up in the number and variety of their viands for what they want in substance. Nor do they drink less wine than the English. It is true, they do not sit to the bottle after dinner, yet they drink an equal quantity in brimming goblets during the meal; and they hob-a-nob, and drink to each other, in a fashion which we often consider as wholly our own.

During the dinner at this *Table d'Hôte*, the French made a party by themselves, and addressed no attentions or courtesy to the English. This, I learnt, is their general habit. They regard our visits as intrusive, and our holiday spirits as insolent triumph. I felt much annoyed at suffering this exclusion; and, unable to endure the implied imputation of being an enemy of France because the French had determined to be free, I seized on an occasion, when they were formally *hob-a-nobbing*, and filling my tumbler, I arose, and demanded to be admitted of their fraternity; stating emphatically, "that neither of them were more zealous friends of the liberties, prosperity, and independance, of France, than myself; and that I was not one of those who thought the enjoyment of such blessings ought to be monopolized by any country; or that their enjoyment by one country was incompatible with their enjoyment by another."—I said this in wretched bad French, but made myself intelligible; and the whole party united in exclamations of pleasure, and each and all presented their glasses, and complimented the bravery, the honesty, and freedom, of the English.

One captious little Frenchman, who, during the dinner, had been exulting in the prospect that England would be embroiled with the United States, owing to General Jackson having made an example of a couple of incendiaries; and who evidently conceived that he was mortifying me by his observations, became now more communicative. My ear could not follow his volubility, but I discovered that he was a Bonapartist, and an inveterate hater of the English; to whose persevering jealousy, he ascribed all the calamities and crimes

of the revolution. He knew, he said, that there were two parties in England, but that both united in doing injury to France; and, though I had expressed myself liberally, he feared I laboured under many errors respecting France, which he wished he had an opportunity of correcting. I thanked him; but told him, it was useless to correct the errors of one who had so little influence, and that I feared mankind would continue in this age, as in all preceding ones, to be the dupes of their passions, self-love, and prejudices; and repent, as usual, when repentance was too late.

After dinner, we went, by appointment, to the house of a merchant, whose amiable and engaging daughter, and an accomplished female friend, sung various French airs, accompanied by the piano-forte and guitar. The novelty of the performance delighted us; and we discovered, in every trait of this family, social feelings, which raised our opinion of the moral character of the French. We then partook of a pleasant walk on the picturesque banks of the Seine; saw multitudes of well-dressed persons, and entertained our new friends with anecdotes of England. They afterwards conducted us to the evening mall, where we found crowds of the inhabitants of Rouen promenading, as the people of London were wont to do in St. James's park, about thirty years since; and in the manner in which all social and polished masses of population ought to congregate. I honoured the people for their wisdom and their amiableness; and I lamented that no town in Britain could present a spectacle of equally interesting intercourse. This promenade continued till after the day had closed; and we then retired with regret to our hotel, to prepare for our journey on the following morning to Paris.

At five o'clock, therefore, we remounted the diligence on our destination to the French metropolis. The road, near Rouen, lay over some verdant hills, and I never enjoyed a more extensive prospect in a richer country.

We arrived at Louviers about half-past eight, and breakfasted at a shabby inn, or dirty public-house; but the coffee was rich, and the rolls, though a yard long, were light and excellent. While it was preparing, we strolled about the main streets, and saw many large establishments for the manufacture of woollen-cloth, for which this place is the Bradford, or Frome, of France.



I handled some of it, and found it much finer than our finest broad-cloths, and also much stouter than any which I have felt for many years in England, where everything suffers to enable the people to gratify their mischievous love of war. I saw groupes of the manufacturers, passing to and from their breakfasts; and, as drunkenness is not a French vice, and is not encouraged to promote the revenue, they were, for the most part, better dressed, and had a more steady appearance, than the same classes in England. Louviers, I was told, employs many thousands of both sexes; and I saw some quadrangular buildings, which bespoke the extensive concerns and opulence of the owners. Their age referred their origin to the period of the revolution; but several of them were evidently of the brilliant epoch of NAPOLEON.

We had a Priest in our party: no one spoke to him, and he spoke to no one; which, I learnt, is the condition of this profession in most parts of France. After breakfast he muttered some pious ejaculation, as a sort of thanks, raising his eyes, at the same time, upward, towards the ceiling. On this, two young Frenchmen made a grimace, or mutual shrug; and one of them asked him, pertly, "Whether he conceived there was a God at the Antipodes?" "Doubtless," replied the priest. "Then," rejoined the other, "why do you roll your eyes upward when you address Heaven; for, *doubtless*, as you say, God is equally present at the Antipodes; and, consequently, as much under our feet as over our heads?" The priest looked gravely; but, after a moment's hesitation, observed, "We obey the usages of our ancient church." "I dare say you do," said the wit, "but your church, of unerring truth, makes capital blunders in philosophy; it talks of heaven above, or of *ascending* into heaven—and of hell beneath, or of *descending* into hell,—yet we have since discovered that the earth is round, and is a planet, turning on its axis: consequently, it is certain that Heaven is as much on one side of the earth as the other, and as much below as above; and that, if Hell is beneath the feet of the inhabitants, it must be in the centre of the balls, and there must be as many devils as planets, living like maggots in nut-kernels!" At this last point, some of the party began to laugh; but one lady exclaimed, "For shame, Monsieur; remember the holy garb: is it not

impious to compare the devil to a maggot?" The renewed allusion to this odd simile produced a fresh burst of laughter from several of the party: but the English felt the untimeliness of the joke; and, for my part, I looked at the reverend gentleman with respectful sympathy. He listened with meekness, and, after sighing deeply, was preparing to reply, when the landlady came briskly into the room, and announced her demand of a franc a-piece for the breakfast; and the loud cracking of the postillion's whip obliged us to resume our several places in the diligence. I was anxious to become better acquainted with the modest priest, but his seat was in the first body; it, however, pleased me to observe, that his facetious antagonist rode in the dickey; for he seemed inclined to impose the pains of martyrdom on the worthy son of the Church, before he could arrive at his journey's end.

Soon after we left Louviers, we beheld those vineyards, and those "*vine-covered hills*," in which France transcends Britain, and all her northern neighbours. We passed several of them before our attention was drawn to them. They had the appearance of plantations of currant or raspberry trees; but were not so bushy as the former, nor so lofty as the latter. The finest bunches usually touch the ground, where, by its contact, they ripen the earliest. Their appearance added, by numerous associations, to the interest of this country; and, altogether, I never enjoyed a ride more than the stages from Louviers to Mantes, between the hours of nine and three. The day was intensely hot, and not a cloud obscured the sunshine. The country consisted of a tract of gently-swelling hills, through the valleys of which flowed the majestic Seine. Every part of the surface was cultivated; and, though detached houses did not indicate separate farms, I was told they were sufficiently numerous to provide for the population. The revolution had, in this respect, performed for France what, it is to be hoped, the legislature will, in due time, perform for England. If the labour of the industrious manufacturers of Louviers should be superseded by machinery, or rendered unnecessary by fashion, or other circumstances, I was assured, that the manufacturing population would not be scattered as vagrants over the earth, nor treated as nuisances in workhouses, or as culprits in gaols. On the contrary, I was told, they would have no difficulty in providing for themselves



selves in small parcels of land, which may be hired in every part of the country. A mistaken spirit has not, it seems, excited the French land-owners to mortgage all their lands, to enable unprincipled statesmen to carry on wars against the liberties and independence of other nations; and, as they are not engaged in civil discords with the rest of the population, to make them pay the said mortgage in rack-rents, they have no motive for depopulating and desolating the country, that they may exact higher rents from overgrown monopolists.

At Mantes, we found a *Table d'Hôte* prepared for the passengers in the diligence; and here, as at Rouen, I was astonished at the profusion and variety of the viands. Of simple vegetables there were none; but, understanding that two of our party ate no meat-soups, the landlady proposed to prepare some *soup au lait*, or milk-soup. Accordingly, we waited for the *soup au lait*, which, from its high-sounding title, promised an agreeable novelty; but our mortification was extreme when she produced two basins of boiled bread-and-milk! The omelets and dessert, however, made amends for other deficiencies; and we had by this time learnt to imitate the French in drinking goblets of wine. The dinner was less splendid than the one at Rouen; but the dishes appeared to be equally well-cooked, and the whole was clean and attentively served. It cost three francs, or 2s. 6d. a head; and four francs, or 3s. 4d. for two bottles of wine. The house was equal to a second-rate English inn, but very ancient; and its style of furniture and carpentry was very uncouth. Mantes itself is a wretched place, and reminded me of certain towns in Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, which are without trade, energy, capital, and improvement; but the country around it is rich and romantic, and every hill exhibited a rich display of vineyards and corn-fields.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, at page 126, enquires whether Toland published his intended History of the Druids. It is comprehended in the first of two volumes of tracts, entitled "A Collection of several Pieces of Mr. John Toland; London, 1726." To this book is prefixed a life of Toland, wherein his other works, except his "Account of the Courts of Prussia and Hanover," are

enumerated: they well deserve to be collected, not more for the intellect than for the learning they display; and it would perhaps be most graceful, if the press of Dublin, rather than that of London, were to undertake the enterprise, as Toland was a native of Ireland, and disputes with Berkeley the rank of being the greatest of her philosophers.

Toland's "Pantheisticon" had vast influence in our own times over the formation and structure of the German Lodges of Illuminees. These Lodges have now triumphed, and have given to their country a "Christianity not Mysterious," of which Pantheism is the theology. Toland has thus acquired the rank of a practical reformer of the Christian church. His "Socinianism truly Stated" first appeared in 1705

For the Monthly Magazine.

MENTAL AFFECTIONS suffered by the CREW of the MEDUSA FRENCH FRIGATE, which was WRECKED in JULY 1816, on the COAST of AFRICA; written by M. SEVIGNY, the SURGEON.

(Concluded from page 209.)

THE excessive heat of the tropics powerfully aggravated our insanity. It is impossible to imagine how the circulation is accelerated, when one is exposed to the sun under the equator. I had intolerable head-achs: I could scarcely master my motions: and, to make use of a common expression, *my blood was boiling in my veins*. My companions were all attacked with this irritation; and every one wanted to give vent to his rage and despair.

The day being pretty fine, tranquillity reigned among us; some few were still delirious, but not furious. A mechanic called Linormand, who came on purpose from Paris to make one of the expedition, thinking himself still in the capital, said to one Lavallette, "*Allez chez le marchand de vin, que vous voyez au coin, pour préparer un litre; je vous suis*:" he then threw himself into the sea, thinking to get to the house he imagined in view. Night came on, but I felt my situation less than during the two preceding; and I was less tormented with the crowd of visions that troubled my mind. However, I was always fancying myself on-board the frigate. The sun now shone on us for the third time, presenting on one side the boundless ocean, and on the other the burning atmosphere of the desert of Sahara; though there was now no hope but in putting the speediest end to an existence whose



last moments could be only a succession of the cruelest sufferings. Above all, the want of provisions forced us to complain. When I was most cruelly affected with hunger, my imagination was disturbed the most, and I believe the least obstacle would have rendered me furious. These pains were not permanent, but returned from time to time more or less violent.

The ensuing night brought new confusion on our unhappy raft: our desperation at seeing no succour arrive, was the cause. The people gave themselves up to blind fury, and madly attempted to throw all the officers in the sea. Finally, a third fit of despair deprived us of thirteen more of our comrades; so that, for the five last days, we were reduced from one hundred and fifty to fifteen living on the raft. The history of these five days I now write.

Till this moment, the distraction of thoughts had, in a manner, thrown a veil over the horror of our situation; and in these scenes of fury and murder, our character was totally changed. The only passions that animated us were mistrust, selfishness, and brutality; we looked with indifference on the body of an unfortunate companion who had fallen under such accumulated misfortunes.

It is scarcely possible to imagine the moral revolution occasioned by despair and want; and, as a modern author well says, "When we enjoy the superfluities of life, it is easy to look at misfortune with the wrong end of the spy-glass, which removes objects to a great distance, so that you can no longer distinguish its frightful attendants, but in miniature." Let us pursue our narrative. During the last days we passed on the raft, a return of reason came to enlighten us on our situation, and render our sufferings more sensible. This state was quite similar to that of a person seized with a violent ataxic fever; all of a sudden he recovers his tranquillity, but death, which follows almost immediately, alone instructs him respecting the cause of this deceitful calm. I have no longer to relate the furious actions dictated by dark despair, but the unhappy state of fifteen exhausted creatures, reduced to frightful misery. Our gloomy thoughts were fixed on the little wine that was left, and we contemplated with horror the ravages which despair and want had made among us. "You are much altered!" says one of my companions, seizing my hand, and

melting into tears. Eight days' torments had rendered us no longer like ourselves.

At length, seeing ourselves so reduced, we summoned up all our strength, and raised a kind of stage to rest ourselves upon. On this new theatre we resolved to wait death in a becoming manner. We passed some days in this situation, each concealing his despair from his nearest companion. Misunderstanding, however, again took place on the tenth day after being on-board the raft. After a distribution of wine, several of our companions conceived the idea of destroying themselves, after finishing the little wine that remained: "When people are as wretched as we," said they, "they have nothing to wish for but death." We made the strongest remonstrances to them; but their diseased brains could only fix on the rash project they had conceived; a new contest was, therefore, on the point of commencing, but at length they yielded to our remonstrances. Many of us, after receiving our small portion of wine, fell into a state of intoxication, and often a great misunderstanding arose. At other times we were pretty quiet, and sometimes our natural spirits inspired a smile, in spite of the horrors of our situation. Says one, "if the brig is sent in search of us, let us pray God to give her the eyes of Argus;" alluding to the name of the vessel which we supposed was coming in search of us. One day I awoke M. Coudin, who was lying near me: "You have done me an injury, (said he;) I fancied myself near a fountain, where I was quenching my thirst." "Hold your tongue!" spontaneously exclaimed all our companions; for nothing was more afflicting to us than the idea of others being able to satisfy every want of Nature.

The 17th in the morning, thirteen days after being forsaken, while each was enjoying the delights of his poor portion of wine, a captain of infantry perceived a vessel in the horizon, and announced it with a shout of joy. For some moments we were suspended between hope and fear. Some said, "they saw the ship draw nearer;" others, "that it was sailing away." Unfortunately, these last were not mistaken, for the brig soon disappeared. From excess of joy, we now fell back into a state of despair. For my part, I was so accustomed to the idea of death, that I saw it approach with indifference. I had remarked many others terminate their existence with-  
out

out great outward signs of pain: they first became quite delirious, and nothing could appease them; after that, they fell into a state of imbecility, and ended their existence like a lamp that goes out for want of oil. A boy of twelve years old, unable to support these privations, sunk under them, on the eighth day after our being forsaken. All spoke of this fine boy as deserving a better fate; his angelic face, his melodious voice, and his tender years, inspired us with the tenderest compassion for so young a victim, devoted to so frightful and untimely a death. Our oldest soldiers, and indeed every one, eagerly assisted him, as far as circumstances permitted. But, alas! it was all in vain; neither the wine, nor every other consolation, could save him; and he expired in Mons. Coudin's arms. As long as he was able to move, he was continually running from one side of the raft to the other, calling out for his mother, for water, and for food.

About six o'clock on the 17th, one of our companions, looking out, on a sudden stretching his hands forwards, and scarcely able to breathe, cried out, "*Here's the brig almost along-side;*" and, in fact, she was actually very near. We threw ourselves on each others' necks with frantic transports, while tears trickled down our withered cheeks. She soon bore upon us within pistol-shot, sent a boat, and presently took us all on-board!

We had scarcely escaped, when some of us became delirious again: a military officer was going to leap into the sea,

as he said, "to take up his pocket-book," and would certainly have done so but for those about him; others were affected in the same manner, but in a less degree.

Fifteen days after our deliverance, I felt the species of mental derangement which is produced by great misfortunes; my mind was in a continual agitation, and during the night I often awoke, thinking myself still on the raft; and many of my companions experienced the same effects. One François became deaf, and remained for a long time in a state of idiotism. Another frequently lost his recollection; and my own memory, remarkably good before this event, was weakened by it in a sensible manner.

At the moment in which I am recalling the dreadful scenes to which I have been witness, they present themselves to my imagination like a frightful dream. All those horrible scenes from which I so miraculously escaped, seem now as only a point in my existence. Restored to health, my mind sometimes recalls the visions that tormented it during the fever that consumed it. In those dreadful moments we were certainly attacked with a cerebral fever, in consequence of excessive mental irritation. And even now, sometimes in the night, after having met with any disappointment, and when the wind is high, my mind recalls the fatal raft. I see a furious ocean ready to swallow me up, hands uplifted to strike me, and the whole train of human passions let loose: revenge, fury, hatred, treachery, and despair, surrounding me!

## BIBLIOTHEQUE ROYALE AT PARIS.

*We proceed to lay before our Readers other rare Documents from this vast Repository of Historical and Biographical Curiosities.*

LETTERS copied from the ORIGINALS in the HAND-WRITING of MARY, QUEEN of SCOTS, and other WRITERS, her RELATIVES, illustrative of her HISTORY.  
(Continued from page 235.)

Mary, Queen Dowager of Scotland, mother of Mary Queen of Scots, to the Duchesse de Guise, (wife of François de Lorraine, second Duc de Guise,) her sister-in-law.

[Bethune Collection, No. 9126, fol. 14.]

**M**Y SISTER,—I would not allow the bearer to go away without writing a line to you, to entreat you to have me in your thoughts, and let me hear from

you frequently; and tell me if you have not begun to have more children: I don't think I should be sorry to take them for my own. As to writing to you, I send regularly to my brothers, who will communicate what I write. With this consideration I end now, entreating for our lord as much wealth and happiness as you desire.

Lisleboure, the 17th of December, (1558-1561.)

Your humble and good sister,

MARY.

(Direction).—None. The cover does not remain.—(No seal.)

Mary,



[June 1,

*Mary Queen of Scots, to the Duchesse de Guise, her aunt.*

[Bethune Collection, No. 9126, fol. 9.]

MY AUNT,—I have received two of your letters pretty closely upon each other; the one by Mauvissieres, in which you shew me the displeasure which you feel. How many proofs have I not had of your good wishes, in which you are not superior to me, who do not love you less sincerely. I require much language to tell you, how I have changed my part in a short time, being now reconciled, and at ease, with my own mind, in continual troubles and vexations, as you must already have heard from my ambassador's secretary; who, I hear, is already arrived in Paris, before the setting out of that other servant; which will prevent my saying anything else, and also, not to wound the conceit of Mauvissieres, who can relate to you all that I have told him. As for the rest, by what you have written, and what my ambassador writes also, the great offers of M. de Nemours to you, which I find very advantageous to my cousins, your children; and, since it pleases you to communicate what is so important to you, I would not dissimulate anything, although my judgment is unable to advise you: quite the contrary, if I saw or feared anything to the prejudice of you or your's; but, since it appears to me, that you have nothing but good to look for, and to be one of the happiest . . . in the world, I desire it, and the more, as I wish for happiness for . . . , to whom you ought to attach yourself, and to whom I beg you to give my commendations . . . Kiss also the darling's hands, and beg her to excuse me; for, until I am rid of this burthen,\* I will not write to her, which will not be more than six weeks. I now pray God that he may . . . render happy and constant . . . Lisleboure, this . . . of May.

Your very affect . . .  
obedient niece,

M . . .

(On the back)—To my aunt, Madame  
a Duchesse de Guise.

(Seal)—Worn away.

*Mary Queen of Scots, probably written to "Duc de Nemours."*

[Bethune Collection, No. 9126, vol. 5.]

MY COUSIN,—Being permitted now

\* This appears to have been written in 1566, when her Majesty's pregnancy was announced.

to do what I have long desired, to pay my duty to the king and queen, and all my good friends and relations,—in the number of whom I have always considered you one of the principal,—I would not fail to send this to you, to entreat you to receive the bearer well, who will tell you the motive of his journey, and the state of my affairs, as well here as in my unhappy country; and, as I know him to be faithful, and fear lest any inconvenience should result from my letters, I will not make them longer, but leave it to him to communicate everything to you more fully. I entreat you to write to me, and I pray God to make you as happy as I wish; and, after having kissed your hands, I conclude. Windesfield, this 9th of June.\*

Your very affectionate  
and good cousin,  
MARY.

*Mary Queen of Scots, to the "Duc de Nemours."*

[Bethune MSS. No. 9126.]

MY COUSIN,—Though I know that my letters can only serve to give *ennui* to those who receive them, for the little entertainment that I can give; yet I would not omit the opportunity of sending, by the present bearer, M. de Poygni, to recommend myself to your good favour, as well as my affairs, the state of which he can communicate to you more surely, and better, than I can do by letter; which I will not finish until I have thanked you for the favour and courtesy which you have shewn to an afflicted widow, who has the honour to be your ally, and to have ever loved you as much as it is possible for one friend to love another. Not because I know that the relationship of the late M. de Martignes has contributed to it; but, as I cannot help feeling a sense of obligation to him, I will not do less in writing to you, than request you to continue your favours to his daughter, who is my godchild; and, in return, after having recommended myself heartily to your favour, I pray God to give you, my cousin, health, and a long and happy life.

From Chatsworth, this 20th of July.†  
Your very affectionate and good cousin,  
MARY.

\* This letter appears to have been written in 1569.

† This letter, being dated from Chatsworth, must have been written between the years 1573 and 1577.

Mary

*Mary Queen of Scots, to the "Duchesse de Nevers."*

[Bethune MSS. No. 8702.]

MY COUSIN,—As you have expressed to my ambassador, the Bishop of Glasgow, the remembrance of our former friendship, and the desire that you feel to hear from me, I would not fail to thank you, by this short letter, for the great pleasure which you have given me. I entreat, therefore, that our old good understanding may be revived; and that, in writing to me, you will love me as I promise to love you; and for this time, not having much leisure, I will not weary you with a longer letter than just to request my affectionate remembrances to my cousin, your husband, M. de Nevers; and I pray God to give you, my cousin, in health, a long and happy life.

From Sheffield, this last of February, (1577-1584.)

Your very affectionate cousin  
and old friend,  
MARY.

*Mary Queen of Scots, to the "Duchesse de Nemours," her aunt.*

[Bethune Collection, No. 9126, fol. 1.]

MY AUNT,—I was very sorry to hear, by my chancellor, the present bearer, that, at his departure, you were ill; otherwise, I had hoped to hear from you and my cousin, M. de Nemours: but I request that it may be by the first opportunity; and, in the mean time, that you will continue me in your good favour, as one who respects you, and desires to obey you like a good niece. Accordingly, I entreat you to give audit to the bearer; who, by the same means, can tell you all that relates to me here, and especially about my health, which, for this year past, has been very indifferent, but begins now to mend; and, not to weary you, without a better subject, I pray God to give you, my aunt, in health, a very long and happy life.

From Sheffield, this 26th of May, (1577-1584.)

Your very obedient  
and affectionate good niece,  
MARY.

*Mary Queen of Scots, to the "Duchesse de Nemours," her aunt.*

[Bethune MSS. No. 8702.]

MY AUNT,—It is a long time since I recommended myself to your good favour, not because I do not desire to continue in it, but because I am so restricted, that the number of my letters, and the size of my packets, have been

complained of, saying I write to too many persons, and have no claim to so great an acquaintance. This is, perhaps, because I do not ask them to open all my letters, and keep back what they please: but, in my opinion, they are angry that I am still living, and that, as long as I am so, you will protect me, and testify the innocence of a poor princess, captive and in adversity, as much as any niece in this world; which I entreat you to do, and to let me sometimes hear from you, and my uncle, M. de Nemours, to whom I beg you will permit me to recommend myself very affectionately, and to all your children, my cousins; and, having kissed hands, I pray God to give you, my aunt, in health, a long and very happy life.

From Sheffield, this 6th of November (1581-2).

Your very affectionate  
and obedient good niece,  
MARY.

*Mary Queen of Scots, to the "Duchesse de Nemours," her aunt.*

[Bethune MSS. No. 9126.]

MY AUNT,—If you have ever thought that I was not anxious to hear from you, and to continue in your good favour, you have wronged the honour and respect which I owe you, and shall feel all my life: I entreat you, for the future, to believe this, and that it will always be a great pleasure to me to hear of your good health, and that of my cousin, M. de Nemours, and your grand-children, my cousins, whom I hold as dear as own brothers of my cousins of Guise. You may easily judge whether poor prisoners are not happy in being remembered by their old friends and relations, notwithstanding that it is not permitted them to write at every opportunity as they wish, and even that I am now pressed for time to write, before the departure of M. de la Mothe from London. I will not then say anything more to you now, except that, with my own misfortunes, I participate in those which you have on your side of the water. May God put an end to them, and I will put an end to the present, after having kissed hands to you and M. de Nemours, and entreating you to shew favour to the bearer for love of me; and I pray God, my aunt, to give you a very long and happy life.

From Sheffield, this 22d of January.\*

Your very obedient and affectionate  
good niece, MARY.

\* This letter must have been written between the years 1574 and 1577.

Mary



*Mary Queen of Scots, to the Duc de Nemours.*

[*Bethune MSS. No. 9126.*]

MY COUSIN,—Since by your letters you assure me, that the trouble of writing to me is not greater than the least of those which you have, I shall not fear, in future, in writing to you frequently, to give you a subject for answering me when your convenience will permit; as much for the pleasure of discharging my duty towards you by this means, because I have no other in which I can acknowledge the many obligations which I am under, and the kind offers which you make to me in your letters, as for the hope of being thus kept in your remembrance, and not erased from the number of your good friends and relations, such as I will be all my life, notwithstanding my present insignificance, which makes me fear that I shall never have an opportunity of proving my affection in anything important, which I regret exceedingly; and, particularly, because I do not find that my wishes, for some means of thanking you, which

I made in my last letters, have yet promised you any good fortune, at least not that I hear of; for never does good fortune attend you without my rejoicing, or bad without my complaining, as if it were my own. If I have no reason to fear that you will consider it presumption to require a share in what concerns you, I shall be happy to hear from you when nothing else happens to prevent your devoting a quarter of an hour in a month to me, and the receipt of your letter will not give me less pleasure than the knowledge of the happiness which you desire in all that may happen to me; for which, however, my fortune must change entirely; thus, I rather expect ill than good, from what I am deliberating. God will send me which he pleases, and to you, if it pleases him, great contentment, with a happy life, as I know that my favor is unprofitable and of little consequence.

This 22d of January, (1581-2.)

Your very good cousin,

MARY.

## CORNUCOPIA.

### KOTZEBUE.

**I**S not the death of genius deservedly more considered than the decease of sovereigns or the defeat of armies? The hydra-heads of legitimacy sprout anew from the fallen carcasses of its recent assertors. But public opinion survives their several disappearances; and the carnage of Mount Saint-Jean may cease to pass, not merely for a glory, but for an advantage, to the cause which it was undertaken to secure. The French nation, under its new form, has again asserted the inherent power of a people to choose its own government. Might recognized, becomes right. Apparently, the very precautions of the foreign guarantees, secure to a constitution usurped beyond their intentions, the stabile and collective assent of the commonwealth of Europe. Nothing endures in the ear of praise but legitimate motives of action; and the efforts of power, or the parade of sophistry, little retard the natural progress of the general mind to the habitual pursuit of the general interest.

Kotzebue has fallen. Why has he fallen? Because his life was supposed to retard the amelioration of human society. This cannot but be an error.

Whatever the eloquence, whatever the reasoning, of an individual; his eloquence can be rivalled, his reasoning surpassed, by a better-intentioned man. Still his extraordinary fall proves this important fact—that, among the educated youth of Europe, sovereigns have lost a dangerous importance, which talent has inherited. The charcoal-makers (*carbonari*) of Italy, like the conspirators of Brussels, may attach to titular rank a presumption of significance; but the enquiring and reading world cares only for the heralds of opinion. Authors, not kings, have henceforth to tremble. The writer who deserts his pupils, who apostatizes from the cause to which he had attracted sectaries, worshippers, fanatics; this is the man now considered as the traitor to duty, as the impediment to improvement, as the sophist of prejudice, as the corrupter of youth, as the hireling of villainy, as the deceiver of ignorance, as the prolonger of tyranny. There is retribution in this. Authors have repeatedly thrown the lives of kings to dogs. Let us all take care. The deepest wound which Mr. Burke received in the course of his literary life, arose from that pamphlet of Mr. Fox, in which the opinions he had infused

fused into a young pupil were contrasted with those which he advocated in his age. It may be natural in youth to pursue excessive liberality, and natural in late life to adopt excessive restriction; but the change always shakes the reputation of the individual for wisdom, for probity, for tolerance, for consistency, for integrity.

#### PASSAGE OF JUVENAL.

In the second satire of Juvenal occur the lines:

Esse aliquos manes, et subterranea regna,  
Nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum ære  
lavantur.

Now to what does this *ære* allude? I suspect to a barber's basin, and would render accordingly:

That there are ghosts, and realms beneath  
the grave,

No boy believes, who has begun to shave.  
Gifford and Marsh must have understood  
the allusion otherwise.

#### FEMALE GUILT AND FORTITUDE.

Nearly a century since, a wealthy inhabitant of Amsterdam was so unfortunate as to form a connexion with a noted courtesan named Catteau. From that moment, he neglected his business, ill-treated his wife, wasted his property, and took to those courses which lead to ruin and infamy.

At the instigation of the courtesan, he trepanned his wife into an uninhabited house, situated in a remote part of the city, where there were vaults which communicated with a canal; there the wretches murdered her; and, throwing the body into the water, hoped to escape detection.

They were however deceived. The friends of the wife were apprehensive that she was made away with; they communicated their suspicions to the burgo-masters; a strict search was made; the body was discovered; and such circumstantial evidence procured, as justified the arrest of the husband and his mistress.

The man shewed signs of guilt; and, when the instruments of torture were applied, he made a full confession of everything that had occurred: of course, completely criminating the vile woman who had assisted in the murder.

On the contrary, the female stoutly denied every allegation; declared her own innocence; and said the man was insane, or had been driven, by torture, to criminate her falsely.

They were confronted with each other;

when the man deliberately repeated his confession in her presence, and exhorted her to repent of her crime, and endeavour to save her soul. She looked at him with ineffable contempt; and, to the disgust and astonishment of her judges, persisted in asserting her innocence, and demanded her acquittal.

She was then put to the torture, the ordinary and extraordinary; and, although every joint of her legs and arms was dislocated, she steadily persisted in her declarations of innocence.

By the ancient law of Holland, before prisoners could be put to death, they were required to confess their guilt, and the justice of their sentence; the man, having obeyed both requisitions, escaped torture, and was beheaded on the scaffold facing the stadt-house.

The female, Catteau, survived her sufferings, and was imprisoned, during life, in the spen-house: she was of course a cripple, scarcely able to walk or help herself; but her firmness never forsook her, nor was she ever brought to confess her guilt.

After her death, her body was given to the surgeons; and her skeleton is yet to be seen in the anatomy-chamber in the Nieuwe Markt, at Amsterdam.

#### ZHTHMATA DIANOHTIKA.

Such is the somewhat pedantic title of an excellent essay on the Intellectual Powers of Man; which was lately read in the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, and has since been printed at the request of the audience. The author successively analyzes sensation, memory, association, dissociation, reason; and concludes by shewing the great influence of intellectual enquiries on human happiness. The chapter on dissociation was peculiarly wanted, as the disciples of the Hartleyan school of metaphysics, are too apt to forget that certain ideas are associated by sensation, that is, by external nature, which are not dissociable, but everlastingly concatenated; and that certain other ideas are associated in the mind only, that is, by an internal process; and that all these are dissociable, and very liable to change. Now Hartley's definition of rational assent, which is sophistical in the extreme, makes no difference between concatenated and dissociable ideas, but considers them as alike capable of being associated with the word truth. Hence, no Hartleyan can tell the difference between truth and falsehood.



## CHINESE EMPIRE.

Extent in square miles, 1,297,999; in acres, 830,719,360; total of inhabitants, 333,000,000; revenues in English pounds, 12,140,625. Number on a square mile 256, which is immense, being about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres to a person. Taxes per person, eight-pence-half-penny.

Such are the facts which give the following comparison:—One person in England paid as much in taxes as 180 in China, before the abolition of the income-tax.

Industry is carried to the greatest height in China; there, neither idle people nor beggars are to be found, and all sorts of grain are planted, and not sown; by which alone as much seed is saved as would serve for the consumption of Britain and Ireland.

In China every one is occupied. They even cover rocks with earth, and cultivate them. In short, neither line, space, nor matter, are wasted, and the taxes are nearly nothing. Yet the great multitude are so poor and miserable, that they eat what would scarcely serve dogs and cats in England; and the law permits them stifling their children, to prevent them from dying with hunger.

## MONASTERIES.

Monasteries had long existed in Egypt for the worshippers of Serapis, when saint Anthony undertook the introduction of them among Christians. The first monasteries were for the laity, mere old men's hospitals, in which widowers of equal rank and common tastes could club their resources, and live together more nobly and more amusedly, than if they had continued separate. The pope Siricius I. who acceded in 384, first inflicted an indelible and clerical character upon monks; thus confiscating, for the benefit of the ecclesiastical order, establishments founded by a more comprehensive beneficence. Why should we not have Protestant monasteries on the original plan? Why should there not be a monastery of artists, into which, at fifty, when the sight begins to decline, a decaying painter might retire, and find himself surrounded with noble works of art, and with society formed in the profession? Why should there not be a monastery for men of letters, into which, at fifty, the retiring student might remove, and find a more copious library, and a more social refectory, than at home? Such establishments would soon collect testamentary donations from the successive

inmates; and, if assisted at first by public subscriptions, would probably be able to preserve themselves in a state of growing magnificence. The clergy would do well to convert their colleges into such monasteries; by allowing fellows to marry in their youth, and to return to college in their old age, if separated from the partner of their days. Military monasteries, government has in some degree founded at Greenwich and Chelsea, but the organization might be ameliorated.

## RESPONSIBILITY OF JUDGES IN HOLLAND.

A servant girl was erroneously convicted at Middelburg of robbing her master; the property was found locked up in her box; her mistress had placed it there. She was flogged, brand-marked, and confined to hard labour in the rasp-house. Whilst she was suffering her sentence, the guilt of her mistress was detected. The celebrated Ploos Van Amstel was her advocate. The mistress was condemned to the severest scourging, a double-brand, and hard labour for life. The sentence was reversed, a heavy fine inflicted on the tribunal, and given to the innocent sufferer as an indemnification.

At Delft, another servant woman was accused of being accessory to the robbery of her master's house on a Sunday, when the family were gone to church. She was condemned on circumstantial evidence, and suffered the severe punishment allotted to servants who rob their masters. Her conduct, whilst confined, was so exemplary, and she had stood so fair previous to the imputed offence, that her master not only interceded to shorten her imprisonment, but received her again into his service. Sometime had elapsed after her release, when a circumstance occurred which led to the detection of the real criminal, and consequently to the complete vindication of her innocence.

It happened as she was walking through the butchers' market, at Delft, one of the butchers, tapping her on the shoulder, whispered in her ear "My God! what a creature is a naked woman." Instantly she recollected having used those very words on the fatal Sunday prior to the commission of the robbery for which she had suffered. Whilst the family were at church she changed her clothes; and, whilst she was in the state of her mother Eve in paradise before her fall, surveying her own figure, she used the exclamation the butcher had repeated.

With

With a palpitating heart she hastened to her master, and told him what had occurred. He was a magistrate; and found, upon inquiry, that the suspected person had suddenly got up in the world, subsequent to the robbery; and the measures of the police were so well arranged, that a search was made at one and the same time in his own house, and that of his nearest kindred, whereby various articles that had been stolen from her master's house at the time the maid had been accused, were found and taken away.

It seems that the robber had concealed himself in the turf-solder or garret, where the turf was stowed away,

adjoining which was her chamber; and whilst the poor girl was dressing, the villain effected the robbery, and got off unperceived.

He was broken alive upon the rack; and the city gave a handsome portion to the sufferer, by way of compensation for the wrongs she had undergone.

In cases of murder, where the circumstantial evidence is very strong against the accused, but where there is no positive evidence, the sentence is suspended, and the prisoner confined till his guilt or innocence can be established; or the question is terminated by his death in captivity.

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

*Consisting of Copies of Original Papers in that National Depository.*

### *Matrimonial Exactions in the Dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor.*

IT is the custom, in the said dyosses, that every man and woman, when they shall be married, shall yield unto the curate the xth parte of all ther goods, as wel the woman as the man, or else to fyne therefor; and this as often as a man or a woman shall happen to marrye. As, yf a man chaunce to bury his wife, or the woman her husband, aboute Mydsomer, and then payeth all his tythes belonginge to harveste, as of haye and corne, and then incontynent after harveste happen to marye, both the man and the woman shall paye the 10th agayne, notwithstandinge their late tythinge at harveste. And, besides all this, they shall paye a certain some for their bodyes the daye of their maryage; but whoso lyste to lyve in adultery, then his fyne is but two shillings by the yeare to the ordenary, the which causeth matrymonye to be little set by, and much refused, in these partes. It is said lyke customs to be used in some places in the dyosses of St. David and Landaff.

*Hh. 368.*

### *Soliloquy of Amarillis, in the Pastor Fido of Guarini; act 3, scene 4.*

Se il peccare è sì dolce,  
E il non peccar sì necessario! Oh troppo  
Imperietta natura  
Che repugni alle leggi!  
Oh troppo dura legge  
Che la natura offende!

*Translated in the following ways by Mr. George Bally, fellow of King's College, Cambridge.*

To sin, how pleasing, and how sweet a thing,  
And yet the pleasure not exceeds the sting!  
O cruel Nature! thus to make us stray,  
And then resign us to the law a prey;

A law more cruel, with tyrannic force,  
T' infringe on Nature's right, and stop her course.

*Again:*

If sin's so sweet, and yet so sharp the sting,  
How shall we state so intricate a thing?  
Or Nature we must imperfection deem,  
That, law opposing, swims against the stream;

Or law is cruelty, that errs thro' spite,  
And Nature oft condemns, tho' Nature's right.

*Again:*

If thus to sin be sweet to sense,  
And yet to sin incur offence;  
Or sovereign Nature has her flaws,  
That makes us culprits in the cause;  
Or laws unjust, to punish deeds,  
Where Nature strongly charter pleads.

*From the French.*

Doubtless or Nature's faulty in her frame,  
That prompts an act which laws severely blame;

Or sure that law's with too much rigour fraught,  
That punishes an act which Nature taught.

*Cole, xxvi.*

### *Mortuaries.*

In the year 1703, according to ancient custom, which had been neglected in the civil commotions, and which was renewed upon the evidence of Mr. Edward Negus, the parish lawyer of Wivelingham, in Cambridgeshire, mortuaries began to be paid in this manner. Debts first paid: for 48l. moveables, 10s.; if 30l., 6s. 8d.; if 6l. 13s. 4d., 3s. 4d.; if under, nothing. None due from child, boarder, or traveller.

*Cole, xix. 3.*

### *Anecdote of King James I.*

The king being at Royston, the Spanish ambassadors, the Marquis de la Inojosa and Don Carlos de Colonna,

3 I 2

were



were on the road at Buntingford, to congratulate his majesty on the safe arrival of the prince from Spain, then with his father at Royston; but his majesty, being not well satisfied with the court of Spain, sent word to the ambassadors, that Royston, being a place of ill reception, he desired they would have their audience forthwith, and return at night to Buntingford; but as the French ambassador, on the same occasion, had both supped and lodged at Royston the week before, they were disposed to take it amiss: however, they went to Royston, notwithstanding the message, and were graciously received.

*Cole, xix.*

*Cranmer.*

After Cranmer and his German doctors had done all the mischief they could well do, they had wit enough to see that these privy councillors, with the good duke of Somerset, as they affect to call him, at their head, would absolutely have starved them, by gorging themselves with what never belonged to them, or was never intended for them, had not this blessed reign soon determined, by the *death of a child*, whom they had filled with their principles; and they might even soon have packed off to Germany, with their wives, brats, and *patriarch at their head*, had not this event happened; as the hungry courtiers and nobility would soon have not made it worth their while to have preached in this kingdom, where the church revenues would all have been alienated and devoured. *Cole, vol. 41.*

*Statue at Ghent.*

On one of the oldest bridges in the town of Ghent, in Flanders, is the statue in brass of a young man, with his hands lifted up, ready to cut his father's head off, who kneels before him; but, by a particular providence, the blade of the sword, while lifted up, broke off, and left only the handle in the hands of the son. A picture of this story hangs over the door of the small theatre, in the grand building of the *Maison de Ville*, with this inscription under it:

Ae Gandt le en Fandt paepe sae Pere se  
Taete desnu  
Maeis se neppe rompe si Grace de Dieu  
MCCClxxi.

In a little octavo book, printed at Leeds, entitled *A Tour through Holland, Flanders, and part of France, in the year 1772*, at page 83, is this account of these statues; "These two men were father and son, both condemned to die for some crime, when the life of one

was granted on condition he would be the other's executioner, and left to themselves to determine which. After many debates, both for sometime refused the dreadful office; the son was at length prevailed on to behead his father; who accordingly kneeled down, and, as the other's sword was elevated to give the blow, it broke in the midst, which so astonished the spectators, that they carried the criminals back to the judges, who pardoned them both."

This tour is written by a truly honest quaker, and was printed by piecemeal in the *Leeds Journal*: his name is Cornelius Cayley, and gives a very fair and candid account of the Roman Catholic religion and its professors.—*Cole ii. 89.*

*Celts.*

There are vast numbers of different shaped celts engraved in the fifth vol. of the *Archæologia* of the Antiquarian Society, with a dissertation on them by Mr. Lort, who leaves us as much in the dark about their real use as we were before. Dr. Stukely, in his fanciful figure of a British druid, before his first chapter of Stonehenge, a temple restored to the British druids, seems to have pointed out the use of the loop which is on one side of every one of them; he makes the celt hang by that loop to the girdle of the druid, who possibly might use the celt for different purposes, either to cut wood or chisel stone; to use it as a knife; or, by fixing their staff or pole into the hollow part of it, make use of it as an instrument of defence or offence. Dr. Stukely's notion of the celt's being an instrument of the druids wherewith they cut the mistletoe, can by no means be allowed, as they occur too often; sometimes thirty or forty at a time, which rather denotes them a warlike instrument.

Mr. Rowland, in his *Mona Antiqua*, p. 86, has given the draughts of four of these celts, in a very imperfect manner. He says, "they are often found in Anglesey, and supposes them to be used as a sling fastened to a pole to annoy the enemy, which is the most probable design of the loop on one side only." For Mr. Carver, in his *Travels in North America*, proves, that such a way of fighting was in use among one of the tribes of those savages, "who used no other weapon than a stone of a middling size, curiously wrought, which they fasten by a string about a yard and a half long to their right arms, a little above the elbow. Their stones they conveniently carry in their hands, till they reach

reach their enemies, and then, swinging them with great dexterity as they ride full speed, never fail of doing execution."

*Cole*, xxiv. 287.

*Sir John Cheek, knt.*

was a great favourite of king Edward the Sixth, to whom he was tutor for the Latin tongue; he was honoured with the order of knighthood, and made a privy-councillor by him. After the death of this monarch, he was one of the council who would rather have had lady Jane's title to the crown succeeded than queen Mary's; upon which account, when the last was settled on the throne, he was committed to custody on the 27th July, 1553, and stripped of all his honours and preferments, and among the rest of his provostship here, (in King's College, Cambridge,) yet on the 3d of Sept. following he was set at liberty. He afterwards travelled into Germany, where he was kindly entertained at Strasburg, chosen public professor of the Greek tongue, and continued in good esteem for about two years, when, going into the Low Countries to meet his wife, who was then come to him out of England, on the 15th May 1556, he was, in his return from Brussels to Antwerp, waylaid by the prevost-marshal of king Philip, (notwithstanding sureties given to him to the contrary by the lord Paget and sir John Macon, through the intercession of his old friend, John Feckenham, abbot of Westminster,) to queen Mary; and was, together with sir Peter Carew, then

in company with him, beaten from their horses, tied hand-and-foot to the bottom of a cart, and so conveyed and hoodwinked to the next haven, where they were shipped under hatches, conveyed to the Tower of London, and there kept close prisoners till he made a public abjuration of his former religion, when he was restored to his liberty.

*Cole*, vol. 1.

*Barons' Coronets.*

In *Fern's Blazon of Gentry*, printed 1586, p. 166, are two coats or shields, one of Clifford earl of Cumberland; and close to it, that of Edmund lord Sheffield of Butterwick; the first has an earl's coronet over it, the other has nothing above it to distinguish it from the coats of two knight's shields, which are close to it.

In 1666, when *Dugdale* published his *Origines Judiciales* for the first time, barons' coronets did not seem to be settled, at least not long before; for, in a painted window in the Middle Temple-hall, are several noblemen's coats with their proper coronets over them. Among the rest, Edw. Hyde earl of Clarendon, who had not long enjoyed that title: this has an earl's coronet over it. *Wm. Knolles viscount Wallingford*, has a viscount's coronet over his; and close to them, are several baron's coats, without any coronet at all over their shields, as Edward lord Stafford, Edw. lord Windsor, John lord Darey, &c.

*Cole*, xxiii. 183.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### SONNET TO SPRING.

BY T. GRIMES.

COME, lovely nymph, with all thy varied bloom,

Auspicious pow'r! that decks th' enamell'd plain;

Disperse afar stern Winter's dreary gloom,

As sprightly Flora greets thy gentle reign.

The glassy lake, tho' bound in icy chains,

At thy approach, effulgent goddess, glows;

And Fancy, rous'd from slumber and repose,  
Plumes her gay pinion in thy blest domains.

The Smiles and Graces lead the dance along,

While Nature grows enraptur'd at the sight;

The jocund Naiads join the festive throng,

To chaunt thy praise, and manifest delight.

But ah! how transient is thy joyful sway!  
So man is doom'd to pass his vernal bloom  
away.

### THE RURAL MAID.

HAD I, my fair, but half the force to prove  
How much you rule me, and how much I love,

You would not from my bashful silence guess  
I lov'd aught other, or I lov'd you less;

For, when the soul's too full to speak its  
cause,

Description fails, and silence asks applause:  
So when two friends, from a long absence,  
meet,

How great the struggle, and the joy how great;  
Wishful they look, upon each other lean,  
And, from their eyes, they gather what they  
mean.

And ah! dear maid, if eyes can speak, sure  
thine

Have oft been witness to the speech of mine;  
How, when I see you, at the sight they move,  
And searching, tell you, that 'tis you I love.

### TO A YOUNG LADY WHO HAD NEGLECTED HER HARP.

AND hast thou bidden to thy harp farewell?

O thou, on whom divine Cecilia smil'd,  
Who wrapt thine infant slumbers in her spell,  
And claim'd thee from thy dawn her fav'rite  
child;

Say,



Say, wherefore hast thou now thy harp  
 exil'd?  
 Shiver'd its chords,—in deep neglect now  
 lying,—  
 Thou who so well could'st wake its 'witch  
 notes wild!  
 Now murmuring deep—to plaintive airs now  
 sighing;  
 Now sprightly o'er its strings thy rosy fin-  
 gers flying.  
 Yet tho' by thee to cold neglect consign'd,  
 On the glad ear no more its music stream,  
 Still lives the dear remembrance in the mind;  
 Its ling'ring echoes to my fancy seem  
 Like the faint image of a lovely dream,  
 Lighting up mem'ry with a parting ray:  
 Thus oft is view'd the mildly-chasten'd  
 beam  
 Thro' storied panes, when western splendours  
 play,  
 With more increas'd delight than the broad  
 glare of day.  
 Its fate like a discarded lover's is;  
 It shared thy admiration for a while;  
 So he awhile, enwrapt in fancied bliss,  
 Basks in the heaven of his lady's smile;  
 But ah! it shines on him but to beguile!  
 Another lover fills her roving eye,  
 Then recks she naught her former to exile;  
 For this new flame she mocks at oath's dread  
 tie—  
 Hearts hard as adamant in coquettes' bosoms  
 lie.  
 Why one so fair, so young, should throw aside  
 Her tuneful harp, in sooth, 'tis hard to tell:  
 O! it could spring not from mistaken pride,  
 Ah no! bright excellence! I ween full well  
 In thy fair bosom envy may not dwell.  
 Resume, dear maid, thy once-lov'd lyre  
 resume!  
 Breathe thro' its chords thy soul-enchanting  
 spell;  
 Seize, seize the time, while youth is in its  
 bloom,  
 No mirth in palsied age,—no music in the  
 tomb.

P. GOLDSMITH.

Muswell-hill.

## ATROCIOUSNESS OF JEALOUSY.

*An affecting Account, narrated by M.  
 Denon, during the Campaigns of Bonaparte in Egypt.*

As o'er the Arabian wilds we bent our way,  
 With naught to cheer save hope's enlivening  
 ray;  
 No wives to succour, and no friend's retreat,  
 By night to warm,—by day to shade from  
 heat;  
 No blooming groves to grace the sterile scene,  
 No flow'rets gay, or beauteous verdant green;  
 No crystal spring, to raise the drooping soul:  
 But all shone round, one unproductive whole.  
 Yet even there,—where Nature never smil'd,  
 Where nurt'ring Summer views one endless  
 wild,—  
 Creation's fairest work our troops behold,  
 And doubly fair that form of finest mould  
 On those lone plains. But ah! heart-rending  
 sight,  
 She writh'd in anguish, and she walk'd in  
 night;

Forth from her face the crimson torrents flow,  
 Whilst thus she pray'd: "Oh! father, end  
 my woe:

"From sad misfortune this, mine infant, save,  
 "Or kindly place it in the peaceful grave!"  
 Faint rose these accents from her wretched  
 breast,

By famine, torment, and fatigue oppress'd.  
 Some veterans, mov'd by pity, gave their store  
 Of coarsest bread and water, which they bore;  
 Some gave the tribute of an anxious sigh,  
 And some the cordial balm of sympathy:  
 All sorrowing stood. But lo! a savage now  
 Broke through the throng, with pale, distorted  
 brow,

And eyes on fire. In this terrific mood,  
 He sudden snatch'd the helpless female's food.  
 "Forbear! (he cried,) this faithless wretch  
 resign,

"Her honour's lost, and she has tarnish'd  
 mine:

"Behold this child, th' opprobrium of my name,  
 "Of guilt the offspring, and of lawless flame!"  
 These words he thunder'd with the voice of  
 ire,

Words in effect like Heaven's electric fire;  
 So wild his looks, so fraught with dread  
 presage,

We forc'd the helpless victim from his rage.  
 Convuls'd he stood,—with low'ring brow,—  
 and eye

That shot the demon glance of jealousy;  
 Then, quickly snatching from his robes a  
 brand,

He rais'd on high his nervous blood-stain'd  
 hand,

And, frantic, plung'd it through the matron's  
 brain,

Who lifeless fell supine upon the plain.  
 Infuriate man! did then his phrenzy cease,  
 And did his partner's death restore his peace?  
 Ah no! the infant from its mother's side  
 He madly tore, and, with exulting pride,  
 He headlong dash'd it lifeless on the ground,  
 And brav'd the martial throng, who stood  
 amaz'd around.

## SONNET TO SENSIBILITY.

*Addressed to Miss H\*\* Y\*\**

WHY dost thou let the ruby of thy cheek  
 Fade in the waste of love's forgetfulness?  
 Why dost thou let that pale blue eye bespeak  
 What, speaking soothly, speaks thy mind's  
 distress?  
 Thou hast touch'd a chord most musical, most  
 sweet,  
 That with excess doth fairly surfeit thee;  
 And Joy doth mock thee with a dull deceit,  
 Gilding thy sick thought with its treachery.  
 Thou weep'st. Ah! gentle maid, beware,  
 beware,  
 So fair thou seem'st, I would not have thee  
 weep:  
 Full many a tempest may be gathering there,  
 That, aye, with thee spiteously shall  
 keep,  
 And to thy bosom bring such notes of sorrow,  
 Thou'lt weep in very eloquence to-morrow!

ANON.

## TO A ROSE IN DECEMBER.

Aw! lovely rose, in vain you seek  
To charm our eye with modest worth,  
Too fragile is that form so meek,  
Too dark the hour that gave thee birth.  
Dark heavy clouds, with storm that threat,  
Ah yet awhile my flow'ret spare;  
Cold chilling wind, thy fury yet  
Ah do not wreak on form so fair.  
And did'st thou pity hope to gain  
From hearts that only know to hate;  
Alas! thy dawning charms were vain,  
Or only serv'd to mark thy fate.  
The storm is past,—thy life is o'er,—  
All Nature smiles with look serene;  
But thou, sweet flower, wilt smile no more,—  
No more wilt help to grace the scene.

EVA.

ODE ON THE ABOLITION OF THE  
SLAVE TRADE.

ASCEND, oh Muse! on eagle wing,  
Strike, strike, with rapid hand, the lyre;  
And Africa and Freedom sing:  
Loud let the swelling notes aspire.  
Borne on the swiftest southern gales,  
Proclaim the godlike, great decree;  
Proclaim, through Afric's farthest vales,  
Heavens choicest gift,—DEAR LIBERTY.  
Oh mark yon sable, woe-worn band,  
Along the drear surf-beaten strand;  
By Avarice bought, by Treachery sold,  
Betray'd, and offer'd up for gold:  
These from their peaceful hamlets borne,  
These from their wives, their parents torn;  
Sentenc'd to cross th' Atlantic wave,  
To find in dreaded climes a grave!  
Their lov'd, lov'd home, to see no more,  
Nor ever tread their native shore!

Hark! in what anguish deep they moan,  
Clank the long chain, and heave the groan!  
Then mark, as fade the shades of night  
Before the cheering orb of light,  
Mark them, amazed, turning round  
Where echo wafts the inspiring sound;  
Oh! sound of joy: "Be henceforth free!  
Britannia sends you Liberty;  
Britannia,—Freedom's fav'rite isle,—  
Bids injur'd Africa look up and smile."  
The man who, bold in virtue's cause,  
The weak protects, and shields the oppress'd,  
Will ever feel that self-applause  
With which ambition ne'er is bless'd.  
He comes, with blessings in his train,  
With hands outstretch'd, prepar'd to save,  
To raise to Nature's rights the slave,  
And learn him happiness to gain:  
Hear how the negro's cause he pleads!  
His eloquence the senate leads!  
Throughout the land resounds his fame!  
Yes, WILBERFORCE, 'tis thine to prove  
That rare delight,—a people's love!  
And on mankind's united praise  
A lasting monument to raise.  
'Tis thine that perfect bliss to feel,  
The sure result of virtuous zeal;  
That inward balm, that sweet repose,  
Which only active goodness knows.  
No minstrel of the venal throng,  
No servile muse, here pours her song;  
But one, like thee, as free as air,  
For thee puts up this fervent pray'r:  
Oh! may'st thou live to hear, in grateful lays,  
The negro Christian sing his Maker's praise,  
And, where fell War and Slaughter stain'd the  
ground,  
See smiling Peace and Learning spread  
around.

G. T.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To GRANT PRESTON, of *Burr-street, in the Parish of Aldgate, and County of Middlesex, Brazier*; for an *Improvement in the Deck Glass Rim and Safety Grate*.

THE outside part consists of a brass or copper strong screw rim with a broad flat edge, to let into the deck as a fixture. The inside part is another rim, which screws into the outside or fixed rim, containing a flush glass, cut partly convex on the under side. The safety grate is likewise fixed into a screwed rim, of the same size and strength as the one that contains the glass, each being made to screw either right or left, so that when the glass is wanted to be taken out for air, it only rests with the person or persons below to take hold of the handles and unscrew it; it then may be hung upon a hook, to prevent rolling about. The safety grate is then ready to

screw in, in lieu thereof, being quite flush when screwed up; also a ventilating-fly fits into the latter rim from below; the handles also answer the end of their being made secure, by padlocking them when the vessel is laid up.

To GEORGE HOLWORTHY PALMER, *Esq. of Regent-street, Westminster*; for a *new Mode of purifying certain Descriptions of Gas*.

Mr. Parker's mode of purifying gas is applicable to all those inflammable gases which are obtained from the distillation of pit-coal, coal tar, or other substances capable of producing gas similar in constitution to that obtained from pit-coal, and capable of being applied for the purpose of illumination; and when the gas so obtained happens to be contaminated with sulphur, the presence of which renders the gas more or less unfit for



for being applied, under all circumstances, for the production of artificial light.

The gas may be made by any of the usual processes, and is to be conveyed in pipes to a condensor or refrigeratory, to deprive it of its tar, ammoniacal liquor, and condensable ingredients. From thence it is to be conveyed to one of his purifiers, which consists of a vessel of any form, and made of cast iron, or any other material that will stand the action of heat. This purifier is to be kept moderately red-hot while in action; to accomplish which it may be set in the same furnace as the retorts, or heated by a separate fire, (which will be governed by the nature and extent of the concern,) so as to be visibly red by day-light. It must be understood, that he mentions this temperature as being sufficient, although a higher one will not be detrimental to the process, but will destroy the purifying vessel more rapidly.

This purifying vessel is to be nearly filled with the fragments or refuse clippings of sheet iron, tinned iron plates, or any oxyd of iron, at a minimum of oxydation, such as common clay or argillaceous iron ore, or finery cinders, or black oxyd of iron; and when so filled and heated, the gas must pass through it, which will effect a partial decomposition of the sulphuretted hydrogen, to complete which it must pass into a box or cistern of cold water. The pipe which conveys the gas into the box or cistern should just dip into the water, and a pipe at the top of the cistern must communicate with the gasometer, into which the gas will flow perfectly pure, and can then be distributed and burnt as usual.

The operation of this method of purification must be obvious to those who are acquainted with chemistry; for it will be readily observed, that the sulphuretted hydrogen contained in the gas will be decomposed by the action of heat, and the substances used, into hydrogen and sulphuric acid, whilst at the same time no sulphureous acid gas can escape the agents to which the crude gas is exposed. Whenever it is ascertained, by smell or chemical tests, that the gas does not come over completely purified, it will determine that the contents of the purifier are saturated, and the gas must then be turned off by an arrangement of cocks or valves to another purifier, similar in every respect to the one described; observing, that when one of the purifiers is thrown out of action, it need

not have its contents removed, but merely exposed to the action of the atmosphere by the removal of its covers; and as it is still kept red-hot, it will, before the purifier just named becomes saturated, be again competent to purify the gas. The purifier should not be worked longer at one time than from six to twelve hours each, which time must be governed by the quantity of gas passed through them. This method of proceeding must be invariably observed with each purifier, working them alternately until it is ascertained that the metallic iron is rendered useless; in which case the purifier must be discharged of its contents, and filled with fresh.

The pipes connected to the purifiers for the admission and discharge of the gas should have an immediate fall, so as to prevent the condensable products from returning back into the purifiers, for this would destroy the chemical play of affinities between the sulphuretted hydrogen and the metallic iron, by covering its surface with a carbonaceous crust.

*To MRS. MARY SEDGWICK, of Bishopsgate-within; for a valuable Product from that Part of the Refuse of Starch that will not of itself subside.*

Mrs. Sedgwick takes the slime, wash, or refuse of starch, obtained in the manufacture of starch from wheat, after the whole of the starch has been taken from it: she puts it through a fine hair sieve, to take any bran out that may have remained in it; and then makes a bed of dry sand, about two feet deep, six long, and four over it, with a strong hurden cloth; and pours the wash upon it, about two inches thick. After it has stood three or four days, it will be in a state to cut out in pieces.

The object of exposing the slime to this action of a bed of dry sand, is to deprive the slime of water; the sand acting like a strainer or filter. When the slime has acquired a sufficient consistency, it must be laid upon brick or chalk, for one or two days, and then put into a drying-stove. It must be broken in pieces, pounded upon an iron plate, not very hot, and well stirred, till the whole of the humidity is evaporated; and lastly, the plate must be made very hot, gradually. After the preparation has been thus far obtained, let it be exposed to a strong degree of heat, until the product acquires a pale almond or chesnut colour; the operator taking care to stir the product continually, to prevent

prevent it being burnt or injured by an unequal application of heat. After this has been accomplished, it must be ground and sifted fine for use.

**MR. THOS. GOODE, of Hinckley; for an Apparatus to assist Persons to Escape from Fires in Dwelling-houses, &c.**

The invention consists of three sets of apparatus applicable to different cases:—The 1st is a set of rods, consisting of three or more joints or pieces, so constructed that they may easily and expeditiously be put together, for the purpose of elevating a machine, or apparatus, to persons in distress. The apparatus to accompany the rods, or pole, consists of a girdle to go under the arms, with a flexible seat attached, on which a person may securely fix themselves, and put it on as easily as they do a waistcoat; and (other instructions being attended to,) they may let themselves down from any height with safety and expedition. This machine, though equally portable (with the exception of the pole,) to those hereafter mentioned, is included in a leather-case about twelve inches square, and is intended to be attached to a fire-engine; and it will be necessary that the fire-men should be instructed in the proper mode of using it, so as to be able to give both aid and directions to the objects in danger. The 2d apparatus is similar in principle, but is supposed to be in possession of the inhabitants of the house, and its uses are the same as the foregoing, with the exception of the rods.

The 3d is also supposed to be in the house, whereby persons may extricate themselves without any assistance from those without, with equal safety and celerity with the others before (partially) described, by the apparatus being put on, according to directions that will be given.\*

From actual experiment it is ascertained, that the apparatus may be conveyed into a three or four story apartment, and an individual safely landed from thence in the space of two minutes; with the other, less time will suffice; and it is presumed, that as the directions proposed to be given, are both perspicuous and simple, the most timid and delicate female may avail themselves of the benefit to be derived from the invention.

The expense of No. 1. with the rods, would be about two guineas; and the others, made of common and useful ma-

\* The rope or line is of a peculiar texture, such as to afford a firm grasp, and at the same time to prevent laceration of the hands by its friction in descending, which operation may be performed with ease and safety.

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terials, something less; but they might be constructed and ornamented, in such a manner, as to furnish an appendage to the most splendid drawing-room, or bed-chamber; and then, in course, the charge must be proportionate: or they may be kept in a small box, (twelve-inch square,) purporting to contain the "fire-escape," with printed directions inside of the lid.

**LIST OF NEW PATENTS; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.**

**C. WATT, of Ratchiff Highway, surgeon; for gilding quills and pens by manual labour and chemical operations, to render them more durable.—October 31.**

**N. DESFORGES, of Bucklersbury, merchant; for improvements in propelling boats, &c.—October 31.**

**J. BOGAERTS, of Air-street, Piccadilly, gentleman; for a method for raising and lowering water on canal locks.—November 10.**

**E. WOOLLEY, of Bilston; for an improvement in the machinery for making wood-screw forgings.—November 10.**

**J. INGLEDEW, of Little College-street, licensed victualler; for effecting a saving in the consumption of articles of fuel, by the application of materials hitherto unused for that purpose.—November 10.**

**M. POOLE, of Lincoln's Inn, gentleman; for the application of cements to various purposes, such as modelling statues, making slabs, &c.—November 10.**

**J. GRAFTON, late of London, and now of Edinburgh, engineer; for a method of making carboretted hydrogen gas, for the purpose of illumination.—November 10.**

**J. HADDEN, jun. of Aberdeen, Scotland, woollen-manufacturer; for an improvement in preparing, roving, and spinning of wool.—November 12.**

**G. J. CLARK, of Bath, Somersetshire, working cutler; for an apparatus for the more easily applying the drag to a carriage wheel.—November 12.**

**W. STYLES, of Islington, carpenter; for improvements in machinery for sifting cinders, and discharging the cinders into a convenient receptacle.—November 12.**

**E. H. COLLYER, late of Boston, America, but now of Charter-House Square, gentleman; for an improvement in fire-arms of various descriptions.—November 24.**

**J. FRASER, of Long Acre, St. Martin in the Fields, coppersmith and engineer; for a new and original junction of tunnels in a steam-boiler; also new flues in the steam-boiler, or the furnace connected with its erection.—November 12.**

**R. WRIGHT, of Token-House-yard, for improvements in the construction of steam-engines, and the subsequent use of steam.—November 14.**

3 K NOVELTIES



## NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

[From the *Revue Encyclopedique*.]

**C**OMPTE VOLNEY has recently published an elementary work, which will be found very useful to all Asiatic travellers, under the title of "The European Alphabet applied to the Asiatic Languages." It is the sequel of another of his productions, entitled "A Simplification of the Oriental Languages, or a new and ready Method of acquiring the Arabian, Persian, and Turkish Languages, by the means of European characters."

With the Roman alphabet, and a few additional signs, the author proposes to express all the Asiatic idioms; and thus to facilitate literary researches into the languages, history, sciences, arts, and immense literary stores, of Asia, at the same time that the means of carrying on a commercial intercourse with this primitive country of the human race, will be facilitated.

This elementary work, which is dedicated to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, is divided into five chapters, but may be more properly comprised in three parts; the first of which consists of definitions and principles, as well belonging to the general system of sounds uttered, as to that of the letters or signs intended to represent these sounds. Here are to be found some new notions; while others, before promulgated by the writer, are elucidated. In the second part, he explains, and discusses with great acumen, all the vocal or tonick pronunciations employed in the languages of Europe: these are reduced to nineteen or twenty vowels, and twenty-two consonants, agreeing nearly with those of the richest of the Asiatic languages, particularly the Sanscrit, according to several of their alphabets.

The twenty-five or twenty-six letters of the Roman alphabet are not sufficient to represent all the variations of the voice, at the same time that this alphabet possesses the great advantage of presenting the simplest forms, and also that of being employed throughout Europe, in America, and in the European colonies of Asia. Our author proposes to render it universal, by drawing from the basis itself of this well-known alphabet, the other simple signs necessary to pourtray foreign sounds.

In the third part, M. Volney gives a practical example of his theory, by

applying it to the Arabic alphabet, that being one of the most complicated of the Asiatic alphabets; although it has not the great defect of the thousands of groups, or clusters of letters, employed in the Sanscrit. After having analyzed the Arabic alphabet in all the processes of its formation, he resolves it entirely into the European characters, and others, equally simple, deduced from them. This process may be applied to the Turkish, Persian, Syriac, Hebrew, and Ethiopian languages, and even to the Sanscrit and Chinese.

Here, then, is an unique system of simple letters and elegant forms, by the means of which a multitude of languages or dialects, the most useful, the least known, and the most difficult, may be written, read, and printed, with ease and promptitude, for the use of Europeans, and, hereafter, of the Asiatics themselves.

Those who cultivate etymology as a favourite science, will find in this work a variety of learned views and happy applications to that subject. If the author makes somewhat free with Pythagoras, Plato, and their disciples, treating them as visionaries and hypochondriacal dreamers, he handles the literary productions of Asia with equal severity. Agreeably to his opinion, "the historical department is purely fabulous; the philosophy is made up of sophisms; the medicine, of receipts; and the metaphysics, of absurdities. Natural history, chemistry, and the higher mathematics, are scarcely named in them. The mind of an European cannot fail to be contracted and spoiled in such a school."

The method of M. Volney, as it regards the Sanscrit, with which the materials of the European languages are almost entirely brought into relation by him, is highly important; but he may be taxed with vanity, when he applies to himself the verse of Horace:

Exegi monumentum ære perennius;  
Non omnis moriar!

Many of his readers will, however, probably augur that, in the view of posterity, this extraordinary prognostication will not be considered as over presumptuous, or a false prophecy.

In a note annexed to a brief analysis of a statistical work on Switzerland, M. A. JULLIEN remarks that, having been frequently perplexed in his endeavours

endeavours to recollect the names of the twenty-two Swiss cantons, he had called to his aid mnemonics, and had contrived the five following lines, which may be not unaptly introduced into any elementary system of geography:

Argovia and Fribourg, Bâle, Soleure, and Berne;

Genève, Uri, Glaris, the Grisons, and Lucerne;

Zug, Schaffouse, Zurich, Saint-Gaul, Vaud, Neuchâtel;

Thurgovia, Underwald, the Valais, Appenzell;

The Tesin, and Schweitz, proud of the name of Tell.

M. DUSSAULT, who was, during twenty years, one of the most judicious and classical critics of the *Journal des Débats*, has published, in four volumes, under the title of *Literary Annals*, the articles consigned by him, from 1800 to 1817, to the ephemeral destiny of the newspapers. This collection is to be considered as a distinguished work of classical criticism.

The prize-subject for 1818, proposed by the Academy of Inscriptions, was "to determine with precision the chronology of the particular race of the kings of Egypt, known by the name of Lagides." The palm, which was not to be gained without a very laborious research, has been awarded to M. J. J. Champollion-Figeac, whose work, in two octavo volumes, is in the press.

M. LANGLÈS has resumed the publication of the ancient and modern monuments of Indostan, by which the engravings, made after the drawings of M. Boudeville, are accompanied. The suspension of the execution of this splendid work was a subject of great regret to orientalists, as well as to the lovers of fine books.

The most brilliant success, and the one best merited, obtained in the Parisian theatres during the year 1818, was that of a piece entitled *La Famille Glinet*, by M. MERVILLE. The principal merit of the author consists in his having portrayed, in true colours, and in traits of a lively resemblance, the times of the League, which have so great a resemblance to modern times. The rest of the theatrical harvest of Paris, last year, consisted of comedies without warmth, and without originality; of comic operas, of vaudevilles; and lastly, of melo-dramas, in several of which are to be found more imagination and energy than in certain tragedies, soi-disant classical, because they afford the spectator a faint reminiscence of

some of the old chef-d'œuvres of the scenic art.

Towards the close of the last year, a complete collection of the typographic characters of the celebrated Bodoni, who died at Parma in the month of November 1813, was published in Italy. It is the finest monument which could possibly have been erected to the memory of that indefatigable artist, inasmuch as it makes known, what could not have been accomplished by any other, the full extent of his rare talent and exquisite taste. This collection is truly unique in its kind, and is distinguished from all others, not only by the individual beauty of each letter, but by the harmony which subsists between the different and numerous characters collected in the work. In it are to be found two hundred and ninety-one Latin alphabets, one hundred and two Greek, eight Hebraic, three Rabbinic, two Chaldean, six Syrian, two Samaritan, two Arabic, one Turk, two Tartar, two Persian, one Ethiopian, two Coptic, with the capitals; two Armenian, with the capitals; two Etruscan, two Phœnician, one Punic, two Polish, one Servian, with the capitals; one Gothic, after Ulphilas; two Thibetan, one Braminic, one Malabar, two German, with the capitals; and seventy-one Russian, amounting in the whole to five hundred and twelve alphabets: these were not only engraved by M. Bodoni, but he also formed the matrices in which they were cast. When the great number of tail-pieces, Arabic cyphers, notes, &c. are added, it can scarcely be conceived how one man could have completed so many highly-finished productions of this nature. This work, published for the benefit of the widow, is in two volumes, large quarto, the first of which is embellished with a portrait of Bodoni, a very striking resemblance.

At the royal press of Milan, the first book of the chronicle of Eusebius, a translation of which, in the Armenian language, had fortunately been preserved, has been recently published. The original Greek text having been lost, a part of this work, rendered into Latin by Saint Jerom, was all that remained up to the present time. The manuscript was in the possession of Doctor Zoharab, an Armenian priest, to whom, and to the Abbé Angelo Majo, the editor, the public are indebted for this useful work, which throws a new light on the chronology of the nations of the ancient world. The credit generally



nerally bestowed on this chronicle renders its discovery, in an entire state, of much importance; and it may, therefore, be considered as one of the most valuable monuments of the history of remote times.

An Apollo in bronze, the forms of which are extremely beautiful, and which surpasses all the bronze statues hitherto found, has recently been dug up at Rome.

The celebrated CANOVA is now employed in finishing two new monuments of his matchless art: the one, a statue of Pius VIII. to be placed in the Vatican, and the other, a group of Mars and Venus, intended for the Prince Regent of England.

M. BRIANZA, a native of Milan, has just invented a new machine for travelling, said to be far superior to that contrived by M. Drais. It moves forward and backward. In front of the machine is placed a winged horse, which gives motion to it by the action of its wings. These new carriages are named *Pegasians*.

LOCATELLI, the celebrated professor of mechanics, at Padua, made, on the 19th of February last, on the Tesin, a public trial of a boat invented by him, which cannot sink, and which is navigated without sails, without oars, and without steam, whether with or against the current of a river.

Lord BELMORE lately spent six weeks at Thebes, during which time, a hundred Arabs were employed in searching for antiquities; and he afterwards proceeded more than a hundred and fifty leagues beyond the cataracts of Nubia. His discoveries, in whatever degree they may interest the lovers of antiquities, will be considered as not less important by geographers, when they learn that he has determined, by astronomical observations, the true sites of almost all the places he passed on his route.

With respect to Sir WILLIAM GELL, he is employed at Naples in drawing up a Description of Greece, where he spent

so many years. As his literary talents are very considerable, much fruit, say the French journalists, is expected to be derived from his researches.

Lithographic presses had been established at Naples. This useful discovery, which has recently been brought to so great perfection in Paris, thus promises to make progressive advances.

A dictionary of the Illyrian or Serbe dialect, has lately been published at Vienna by M. STEPHANOWITSCH, containing upwards of twenty thousand Illyrian words now in use in that part of the Austrian dominions, with explanations in German and Latin. The same author published, in 1814, an Illyrian grammar, the first that had appeared of that tongue, together with a collection of national songs. It being very rich in the poetic department, this collection was followed, in 1816, by a second, in which are to be found twenty-seven pieces of epic poetry.

In November last, all the physicians resident at Vienna, not members of the University, were assembled, and an imperial resolution communicated to them, purporting, that the employment of magnetism is generally prohibited in the territories subject to the domination of Austria. Several of the doctors of Vienna, known to be empirical professors in this way, were publicly censured, and forbidden to have recourse to magnetical operations, on penalty of being suspended from their functions. The same ordonnances have been communicated to the governors of the provinces, as well as to all medical establishments in the Austrian dominions.

One of the most perfect works of art, has been recently brought to Vienna. This is the Last Supper of Leonardo da Vinci, which professor RAFFAELLI, of Milan, has copied in Mosaic, of the same dimensions as the original, that is, eighteen feet in height, and in breadth twenty-eight.

The trials of the Gas-lights, made at Vienna, have been attended with the most satisfactory results.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

### THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, PARIS.

#### I.

**I**N the public sittings of 22d March, a notice was read by M. Biot, on the continuation of the labours undertaken to determine the figure of the earth, and

upon the results of the operations of the pendulum, made in 1817, at the Shetland Islands, by M. Biot and others.

At first, it was merely known that the earth was of a round figure, and that was easily ascertained by the circular form which its shadow presents when projected

projected on the moon's disc during an eclipse. Newton discovered afterwards, by his calculations, that it was not completely round, but was somewhat flattened at the poles, and distended at the equator. The methods of observation, yet imperfect, after great difficulty, have established this truth. It has been at last obtained by measuring the terrestrial degrees under the most distant latitudes, namely, at the equator and near the poles. The flatness of the poles was thus put beyond doubt. The operations undertaken for the last fifty years in France, England, Sweden, America, and India, have succeeded in determining its precise quantity. It has been imagined, therefore, that a great idea, conceived a long time since, might be realized upon these results,—that of forming a system of national measures adapted for universal use, which might have for its base the extent of the earth itself. The measurement of the arc of the meridian comprehended between Dunkirk and Barcelona, and accomplished with infinite precision by Messrs. Mechain and Delambre, was the principle of all these conclusions: better could not be selected. The desire of communicating to these results, not greater precision, for it would have been difficult to hope for it, but a new assurance, and a base not so peculiar to France, has caused this first arc to be prolonged across Spain as far as the Pithiuse Isles. Contingently, it became a part of an immense triangle above the Mediterranean. In fine, the same motive has still caused to be seized with extreme anxiety the opportunity which was offered, two years ago, of seeing this operation, already so grand, extend itself towards the north to nearly equal extent, in uniting with a portion of the same meridian which stretches from the southern coast of England as far as the Shetland Isles to a higher latitude than St. Petersburg, a portion which the learned men of England have been now twenty years occupied in measuring.

In order to terminate this immense arc, which comprehends almost the fourth of the distance from the equator to the pole, and which unites to this extension all the exactitude of mental observation, there remained nothing, last year, but to erect some triangles between the Shetland Isles and Scotland, by the medium of the Orkneys, and to connect the operations of the English and the French at the point of junction, (consequently at Dunkirk,) by means of a

system of combined operations, in which instruments of a very different nature, employed by the observers of the two nations, would be made to co-operate.

This last labour was executed in the preceding autumn. M. Arago and I went to receive, at Dunkirk, the English observers, MM. Mudge, Coleby, and Gardner. They brought with them the grand astronomical sector constructed by Ramsden, which they had made use of in all their preceding operations, and we, on our part, brought one of our repeating circles.

At Dunkirk this fine instrument, by the desire of the observers, was placed within the marine arsenal. The English brig the Investigator, which had conveyed it thither, was also to bring it by the docks to the place where it was to be employed, and was to remain there ready to take it back with the same facility, the same care, and the same respect, as they would have paid to a vessel of our marine. We placed our little repeating circle at a short distance off, in a shed which the administration of marine had directed to be constructed for us; for, it may be conceived, without our mentioning it, that the French government had given the necessary orders that the united observers should find all the assistance which they could desire. There, owing to a continuation of good weather, which proved extremely harassing, so little time did it leave us for relaxation, all the observations were completed in fifteen days, to which, properly speaking, we may add as many nights. By a confidence, which would not deserve to be noticed, if it were as common as it is proper and useful, we reciprocally accommodated each other with our apparatus; and when we were completely satisfied with our observations, we made a full and entire communication of them to each other. They were found to agree in a surprising manner, if the different nature of the processes be considered; and what is still more fortunate, they were found also to accord perfectly with those which M. Delambre had formerly made in the same place, in the commencement of his operations; whence results the double assurance, that the arcs of France and England are thus perfectly connected with each other; and that, moreover, the observations made on the other points of the two arcs, by processes similar to those which we had proved together, afford all the precision which can be desired.

As



As it was expedient that the point of junction of the English and French operations might always be re-ascertained, M. Arago and I thought proper to erect some lasting monument. The city of Dunkirk freed us from this care, in a manner too honourable to them, not to call here for our gratitude. A little marble column, surmounted with a spire, is to be erected in this place, and a short inscription will record the object of the operation, with the names of the observers of the two countries. At the Shetland Isles, the extremity of the great arc has been marked in like manner, in the garden of Mr. Edmonston, by a little monument which he has caused to be erected in the place where we had made our observations. In Spain, in the isles called Pithiuse, the southern extremity of our arc is consecrated by a cross. Thus, in the most distant countries, and under the most opposite forms of government, those institutions which are calculated to preserve order in society, tend to the same object, whether their beneficent influence be founded on morality, on politics, or on religion.

The operations of which we have spoken, refer to the first of the methods by which the figure of the earth may be determined. The other method, which employs the measure of a pendulum, had been practised, together with the preceding, on all the points of our arc. We had given an account, last year, of a tour made in England, Scotland, and the Shetland Isles, to carry our apparatus of the pendulum over the whole extent of the English arc. The English government, which had favoured this operation with great kindness, naturally desired that it should be executed, in like manner, by an observer of their own nation. Captain Kater, member of the London Society, an experimentalist singularly exact, and author of an excellent memoir relative to the measure of the pendulum upon the principle of seconds, has been deputed for this purpose. He conveyed, with much precaution, to Edinburgh and the Shetland Islands, a solid pendulum, of an invariable form, the diurnal motion of which he had previously determined at London; and the oscillations of which he had also observed in these different places. It is the same operation which, among many others, our countryman Capt. Freycinet is executing, at this moment, in his voyage round the world, with pendulums constructed by the direction of M. Arago. Captain Kater

was received at the Shetland Islands by the same Mr. Edmonston who had received me with such obliging hospitality two years ago. He has made observations in the same place where I did, with the same assistance, and the same accommodations; for, after so many services received from this excellent man, the obligation, in his opinion, is still due by him, and not by us, for having penetrated into these remote islands, and connected with the rest of the world by the permanent operations of science, the obscure and peaceable corner of the earth in which Providence had placed him. I have the pleasure of being able to announce, that the observations of Captain Kater are found to accord almost identically with mine, as he himself has assured me, in sending me a view of his results in exchange for mine, which I addressed to him. Having thus the lengths of the pendulum measured by an uniform process upon the same meridian from Formentara, the most southern of the Pithiuse Islands, to Unst, the most northern of the Shetland Islands, and not only in these two islands, but in a great number of intermediate points, the flatness of the earth can, by these lengths, be determined with great exactness. But the amount that results from it is found to be exactly the same that is drawn from the lunar inequalities, or from the comparison of terrestrial degrees measured at very distant latitudes; so that all these methods, so different in their progress, so distinct in their processes, definitively concur and terminate in this one result—the flatness of the earth; namely, the excess of the radius of the equator above the radius which extends to the poles.

## II.

ALEXANDER COUNT HUMBOLDT has submitted to the Institute a curious paper, on the laws observed in the distribution of vegetable forms over the globe. Botany, long confined to the simple description of the external forms of plants, and their artificial classification, now presents several branches of study, which place it more on a footing with the other sciences. Such are the distribution of vegetables, according to a natural method founded upon the whole part of their structure; physiology, which displays their internal organization; botanical geography, which assigns to each tribe of plants their height, limits, and climate. The terms alpine plants, plants of hot countries, plants



plants of the sea-shore, are to be found in all languages, even in those of the most savage nations on the banks of the Oronoko. They prove that the attention of men has been constantly fixed on the distribution of vegetables, and on their connexion with the temperature of the air, the elevation of the soil, and the nature of the ground which they inhabit. It does not require much sagacity to observe, that on the slope of the high mountains of Armenia, vegetables of a different latitude follow each in succession, like the climates, superposed, as it were, upon each other.

The vegetables, says he, which cover the vast surface of the globe, present, when we study by natural classes or families, striking differences in the distribution of their forms. On limiting them to the countries in which the number of the species is exactly known, and by dividing this number by that of the glumaceæ, the leguminous plants, the labiated, and the compound, we find numerical relations which form very regular series. We see certain forms become more common, from the equator towards the pole, like the ferns, the glumaceæ, the ericineæ, and the rhododendrons. Other forms, on the contrary, increase from the poles towards the equator, and may be considered in our hemisphere as southern forms: such are the rubiaceæ, the malvaceæ, the euphorbia, the leguminous; and the composite, plants. Finally, others attain their maximum even in the temperate zone, and diminish also towards the equator and the poles; such are the labiated plants, the amentaceæ, the cruciferae, and the umbelliferae. The grasses form in England 1-12th, in France 1-13th, in North America 1-10th, of all the phanerogamous plants. The glumaceæ form in Germany 1-7th, in France 1-8th, in North America 1-8th, in New Holland, according to the researches of Mr. Brown, 1-8th, of the known phanerogamous plants. The composite plants increase a little in the northern part of the new continent; for, according to the new Flora of Pursch, there is between the parallels of Georgia and Boston 1-6th, whereas in Germany we find 1-8th, and in France 1-7th, of the total number of the species, with visible fructification. In the whole temperate zone, the glumaceæ and the composite plants, form together, nearly one-fourth of the phanerogamous plants; the glumaceæ, the compositæ, the cruciferae, and the leguminosæ, together,

nearly one-third. It results from these researches, that the forms of organized beings are in a mutual dependence; and that the unity of nature is such, that the forms are limited, the one after the other, according to constant laws easy of determination.

The number of vegetable species described by botanists, or existing in European herbals, extends to 44,000, of which 6000 are agamous. In this number we had already included 3000 new phanerogamous species enumerated by M. Bompland and myself. France, according to M. Decandolle, possesses 3645 phanerogamous plants, of which 460 are glumaceæ, 490 composite, and 230 leguminous, &c. In Lapland there are only 497 phanerogamous plants; among which are 124 glumaceæ, 58 composite, 14 leguminous, 23 amentaceous, &c.

Mr. Pursch has made us acquainted with 2000 phanerogamous plants which grow between the parallels of 35° and 44°; consequently, under mean annual temperatures of 16° and 7°. The flora of North America is a mixture of several floras. The southern regions give it an abundance of malvaceæ and composite plants; the northern regions, colder than Europe, under the same parallel, furnish to this flora abundance of rhododendrons, amentaceæ, and coniferæ. The caryophylleæ, the umbelliferae, and the cruciferae, are in general more rare in North America, than in the temperate zone of the old continent.

These constant relations observed on the surface of the globe, in the plains from the equator to the pole, are again traced in the midst of perpetual snows on the summits of mountains. We may admit, in general, that on the cordilleras of the torrid zone, the boreal forms become more frequent. It is thus that we see prevail at Quito, on the summit of the Andes, the ericineæ, the rhododendrons, and the gramineous plants. On the contrary, the labiatae, the rubiaceæ, the malvaceæ, and the euphorbiaceæ, then become as rare as they are in Lapland. But this analogy is not supported in the ferns and the composite plants. The latter abound on the Andes, whereas the former gradually disappear when they rise above 1800 fathoms in height. Thus the climate of the Andes resembles that of northern Europe only with respect to the mean temperature of the year. The repartition of heat into the different seasons is entirely different, and powerfully influences



ences the phenomena of vegetation. In general, the forms which prevail among the alpine plants, are, according to my researches, under the torrid zone, the gramineæ (*ægopogon*, *podosæmum*, *deyeuxia*, *avena*); the compositæ (*culcitium*, *espeletia*, *aster*, *baccharis*); and the caryophylleæ (*arenaria*, *stellaria*.) Under the temperate zone, the compositæ (*senecio*, *leontodon*, *aster*); the caryophylleæ (*cerastium*, *cherleria*, *silene*); and the cruciferae (*draba*, *lepidium*.) Under the frozen zone, the caryophylleæ (*stellaria*, *alsine*); the ericineæ (*andromeda*), and the ranunculaceæ. It has been long known, and it is one of the most interesting results from the geography of animals, that no quadruped, no terrestrial bird, and, as appears from the researches of M. Latreille, almost no insect, is common to the equatorial regions of the two worlds. M. Cuvier is convinced, by precise inquiries, that this rule applies even to reptiles. He has ascertained, that the true *boa constrictor* is peculiar to America; and that the boas of the old continent, were pytons. Among the plants, we must distinguish between the *agamæ* and the *cotyledoneæ*; and by considering the latter between the *monocotylodens* and the *dicotyledons*. There remains no doubt that many of the mosses and lichens are to be found at once in equinoctial America and in Europe. But the case is not the same with the vascular *agamæ* as with the *agamæ* of a cellular texture. The ferns and the *lycopodiaceæ* do not follow the same laws with the mosses and the lichens.

The former, in particular, exhibit very few species universally to be found; and the examples cited are frequently doubtful. As to the *phanerogamous* plants (with the exception of the *rhizophora*, the *avicennia*, and some other littoral plants), the law of Buffon seems to be exact with respect to the species furnished with two cotyledons. It is absolutely false, although it has been often affirmed, that the ridges of the cordilleras of Peru, the climate of which has some analogy with the climate of France or Sweden, produce similar plants. The oaks, the pines, the yews, the *ranunculi*, the rose-trees, the *alchemilla*, the *valerians*, the *stellaria*, the *draba* of the Peruvian and Mexican Andes, have nearly the same physiognomy with the species of the same genera of North America, Siberia, or Europe. But all these alpine plants of the cordilleras, without excepting one among three or four thousand which we have examined, differ specifically from the analogous species of the temperate zone of the old continent. In general, in that part of America situated between the tropics, the *monocotyledontal* plants alone, and among the latter almost solely the *cyperaceæ* and the *gramineæ*, are common to the two worlds. These two families form an exception to the general law which we are here examining,—a law which is so important for the history of the catastrophes of our planet, and according to which, the organized beings of the equinoctial regions differ essentially in the two continents.

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MAY; With an HISTORICAL and CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

\* \* \* *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the month.*

Mr. ENSOR, one of the most acute and erudite writers of his age, has rendered another service to liberty, in a volume called *Radical Reform, Restoration of Usurped Rights*. If the late political ebullitions had had no other effect than to produce this work, they would be worth much of the anxiety which they have created. It establishes the political rights of the people of England upon immovable bases; and it exhibits, in all their horrid deformities, the consequences of submitting to the usurpation of a few, whatever be their reputation

or pretensions. The following is Mr. Ensor's plan of reform:

"My plan is, that every year a new parliament shall meet on a certain day; that the House of Commons shall consist of the same number of members as the present; that the counties, and the most populous towns, shall elect two members each; that all adult males, not criminals, not subsisting on alms, and not insane, shall possess the elective franchise; that all males not so excepted shall, at a certain fixed time before the election for legislators, present themselves at an appointed office, and there be registered; that

that these registers shall be kept alphabetically; and that all voters throughout the nation, shall present themselves on the same day, and vote, according to their alphabetical arrangement, in their several parishes, hundreds, wards, &c. as may be determined."

We earnestly recommend Mr. En-  
sor's arguments in favour of a radical  
reform to general study; but we do not  
agree with him in this plan of reform.  
Elections annually would lose all pub-  
lic interest, like those of parish officers;  
and the easily influenced votes of igno-  
rance would so far nullify those of  
patriotism and good intelligence, as to  
occasion the latter to be indignantly  
withheld. If all were admitted to vote,  
let it be only to elect every tenth man  
as an elector; but, at any rate, let the  
Electors be limited to householders, and  
fathers of families; and, for the sake of  
giving elections due emphasis, and giving  
a representative the chance of being  
useful, let the elections take place only  
every third year. This is our plan.

Mr. BRANDE has added an important  
volume to Elementary Treatises, under  
the title of *A Manual of Chemistry*. A  
work less bulky and costly than Henry's  
was a desideratum: but the price of  
25s. for a single octavo volume, seems  
to preclude the approach of ordinary  
students. As Sir Humphry Davy does  
not complete his Elements, this work,  
or that of Henry, may for a time serve  
as the best guide to students; while the  
elaborate works of Murray and Thom-  
son will supply every variety of fact and  
deduction which can be desired. The  
long promised collection of 1000 expe-  
riments by Mackenzie, will perfect the  
chemical English Library; and they  
may be expected in the present season.  
We cannot dismiss this article without  
expressing our astonishment that, at  
this time of day, Mr. Brande should  
talk of "electrifying bodies," and of the  
electrical fluid "passing through the  
substance of bodies:" these phrases be-  
speak a long train of errors, and false  
views of nature, which we did not  
expect to discover in this able Profes-  
sor of the Royal Institution. Mr.  
Brande, in like manner, speaks of  
attraction as a power opposed to inertia;  
though he must be sensible, that it is  
just such jargon as this which renders  
the books of philosophy of the sixteenth  
and seventeenth centuries so offensive  
to a modern reader. Nor can we ap-  
prove of his arrangement of the phantasms  
of Attraction, Heat, and Electricity, as  
the three efficient powers of Nature.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 326.

A second edition of Mr. MURRAY'S  
*Elements of Chemical Science*, in a duo-  
decimo volume, merits notice, because  
it applies the facts to the arts, and to na-  
ture, with rare felicity and elegance of  
language. But Mr. M. retains all the  
popular notions about attraction and  
repulsion, and about positive and nega-  
tive qualities; forgetting that *opposite*  
results may, and indeed must, arise from  
the introduction of new powers, and not  
from any caprice of the same powers.  
The occult principle of conjuring, or the  
*hocus-pocus* of enchantment, by which  
it is admitted that effects may take place  
without mechanical cause, obscures the  
intellect of all the moderns, and dis-  
graces no science more than Chemistry.

LORD ERSKINE, one of the honestest  
public men, and the most upright lawyer  
that England ever knew, has been se-  
duced by the affections of his heart, to  
stand forward as the ingenious and  
eloquent advocate of the connexions of  
his life,—*the Party of the Whigs*. We  
wish his heart had equally directed him  
on the question of the attack on Napo-  
leon (pp. 46 7), after his glorious and  
justified\* return from Elba; an attack,  
whose morality is not changed, because  
Bulow and Blucher luckily rescued  
Wellington at Waterloo; nor improved  
in its character, because the confede-  
rates were enabled, by his own magna-  
nimity, to kidnap, insult, and imprison,  
the envied hero of the age. The "long  
proscription" of Napoleon forms a  
strange argument in defence of that  
renewed attack; but the spiteful perse-  
verance in this proscription, is a deed  
which we forbear to name. The Car-  
thaginians, doubtless, thought it of little  
public importance, when they triumph-  
antly rolled Regulus to death in a  
spiked cask: yet, who now doubts but  
that tragedy led proximately, by its  
effect on the opinions of all other na-  
tions, to the utter destruction of Car-  
thage; and who, at the distance of 2000  
years, ever thinks on Carthage without  
thinking also about Regulus, and his  
avenger, Scipio? Passion and pride  
prevent this exact parallel from having  
timely effect on our countrymen: but  
to what is passing at St. Helena, we  
are obliged to refer the opinions so noto-  
riously held of England and English-

\* Justified by the NON-PERFORMANCE,  
on the part of the confederates, of the  
stipulations of Fontainebleau; and by the  
plans, long PUBLICLY AVOWED, of seizing  
Napoleon by force, and conveying him to  
St. Helena.



men all over the civilized world ; and to this moral influence, we must refer the decline of our export trade, and the non-consumption of our manufactures, wherever others can be substituted ; and hence the falling-off of our revenues, and all our consequent financial and social difficulties. Power may attempt to set JUSTICE at defiance, but the moral sentiments of mankind generally react with sufficient force to punish its temerity and insolence. On the subject of the living Whigs, (for with the illustrious dead we have no concern,) if we were to try them by this test, *they will be found wanting* ; or, if we try them by the test of the plans which they have proposed in the present session, to procure a parliamentary reform, *they will be found wanting* ; or if we try them by the measures which they have recently originated, to render the starving population of this fertile country partakers of its overflowing abundance, *they will, in like manner, be found wanting*. Yet, it appears, they number nearly two hundred ; and of course, by dividing on varied amendments, have it completely in their power to achieve any benefit to their country, or to mankind. We respect the personal and public character of Lord Erskine, and of many of the Whigs ; but, as a party, we think they have deservedly lost, and continue to deserve to lose, by sins of commission, as well as by more numerous ones of omission, the confidence and respect of their country. Let the patriots among the Whigs unite themselves to the honest men among the Reformers ; and, till reforms have been effected, or till we have obtained "satisfaction for the past, and security for the future," let "reformer" be the definition of all honest English politicians.

One of the most sensible pamphlets that has appeared for many years, is the *Letter of Lord John Russell to Lord Holland, on Foreign Affairs*. It appears that there are other grounds besides the disgraceful transactions at St. Helena, which lead to the moral conspiracy of the civilized world against the interests of England. The alliance with the great despots ; the overthrow of the ancient balance of powers ; the chains of Saxony, Lombardy, Venice, and Genoa ; and, in fine, the liberties of all the people of Europe, held at the discretion of a quintuple alliance ; have proved sufficient to create general animosity against the free people who have so willingly lent themselves, and all

their resources and energies, to create such dire results. We so completely adopt the facts and principles of Lord Russell, that we propose, during the next two or three months, to insert passages from it in our political department, as better representations of foreign affairs than can be obtained through any foreign press, shackled by the Holy Alliance.

Mr. WORDSWORTH, the father of the baby school of the Lakes, has published some rhimes for the nursery, under the title of *Peter Bell the Potter*, so superlatively silly, as to be beneath grave criticism, or any expression of contempt contained in the idiom of the English language. We thought *The Excursion*, of the writer, had beauties which counterbalanced certain puerilities of the same kind ; but *Peter Bell* is all puerility, and has, perhaps, no counterpart even in the juvenile repositories of Tabart or Marshall.

Mr. MAWE, who has done so much to give practicability on the study of mineralogy and geology, has just published an elegant small volume of *Familiar Lessons* on those sciences, which we earnestly recommend to our studious and scientific readers. He liberally conveys to his readers, for a few shillings, the result of thirty years' experience.

The *third Part of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels*, contains details gratifying to our national pride, in the two Excursions of M. DUPIN to our Ports and great Public Establishments. These things are nowhere else described ; and facts relative to these triumphs of genius and science are developed, which will astonish the people who never see them, because they imagine they can see them at any time. Mons. DUPIN wrote some lines on the Caledonian Canal, which, to oblige the editor of the Journal, Mr. WALTER SCOTT has obligingly anglicized ; and, as a tribute to his genius, we submit them to our readers :

Far in the desert Scottish bounds I saw  
Art's proudest triumph over Nature's law ;  
Where, distant shores and oceans to  
combine,  
Her daring hand has traced a liquid line,  
Uniting lakes, around whose verges rise  
Mountains, which hide their heads in  
misty skies ;  
Each bound within such adamant chain,  
For ages lash'd its lonely shores in vain ;  
Till, through their barriers, skill and labour led  
The willing waves along a level bed.



Thus, e'en with her wildest fastness, man  
Subdued his step-dame Nature's churlish  
plan.

The barren wilds, divested of their shade,  
No trees could yield the giant-work to aid.  
To mould the gates the skilful artist lied,  
And iron frames the want of oak supplied.  
Form'd of such stern material, portals  
nine,

In basins eight, the sever'd waves confine;  
Locking each portion in its separate cell,  
Whose gloomy grots might seem the gates  
of hell.

But better-angured name the passage  
bears,

Call'd by the hardy pilot Neptune's Stairs.  
There might the sea-god and his vassals  
meet,

And gratulate the fair descending fleet,  
When down those wat'ry stairs were seen  
to glide

Eight gallant sail that sought th' Atlantic  
tide.

Commerce and Art the floating wonder  
hail'd,

And triumph'd where the Roman arms  
had fail'd.

A very interesting volume has made its appearance, under the title of *A Narrative of the Expedition to Algiers in the Year 1816*, by A. SALAMÉ, a native of Egypt. Mr. Salamé, who attended Lord Exmouth in the capacity of interpreter, and who, in that character, was introduced to the Dey of Algiers, and had peculiar opportunities of observing the manners and customs of the Algerines, has detailed the circumstances of that celebrated expedition, and its successful issue, in a manner strikingly interesting, by its artless simplicity and evident fidelity. Prefixed to the narrative, is a sketch of the author's life, and an account of his travels, which form by far the most valuable portion of the work. Born at Alexandria in the year 1782, Salamé was about ten years old when the French entered Egypt; and he became a spectator, or an actor, in many of the memorable transactions of that period. His subsequent travels and adventures in various parts of the world, and especially his sojourn among the *Bedouins*, are replete with novelty and entertainment.

A small volume, entitled *Illustrations of Affection, and other Poems*, by G. H. TOULMIN, rises considerably above mediocrity. The subject is a pleasing one; and, although we think Mr. Toulmin has, in many respects, treated it unskilfully, he nevertheless evinces, in several passages, the possession of genuine poetic feeling.

*The Dessert*, a poem, and *The Tea*, by the author of the *Banquet*, display considerable powers of versification, and some poetic fancy; but the volume is replete with attempts at humour, in which we think the author is far from successful. Some of the notes are amusing, but do not discover much research.

*The Delphin Classics, with the Variorum Notes, Parts I. and II.* have appeared, from the classical press of Mr. VALPY. Actual inspection of this series is requisite to prove how successfully the proposed plan has been carried into practice of uniting in one edition, the labours of the great scholars of the French, Dutch, and German schools. Upon the splendour of the volumes designated technically *Chart. Max.* whether in reference to the firmness of the paper, the blackness of the ink, or the delicacy of the workmanship, we think it needless to expatiate. The two parts before us contain the text of Virgil, as established by Heyne, together with the various readings from that edition placed between the *Ordo* and notes of the Delphin editors. The notes to be reprinted from Emmenessius's edition. We have every reason to hope, from the specimens already given, that no expence, however great, no exertion, however continued, will be wanting, to render the work worthy of the unprecedented patronage of nine hundred subscribers, and no less creditable to the spirit of the publisher, than to the age in which so extensive an undertaking has been favorably received.

*Three or Four Letters of Curran, to the REV. H. WESTON, in 1773 and 1774*, which would have well filled four or five pages of this miscellany, have, by the partiality of friendship, been swelled to forty-three pages of a formal octavo, in boards. Of course, as Curran's, they merit the respect of every admirer of genius; but to make a book of them, was "to break a butterfly on the wheel."

A novel, called *Zeal and Experience*, in two volumes, merits respect for the elegance of its diction, the vivacity of its story, and the excellence of moral.

*The Narrative of a Voyage to the Spanish Main, in the ship "Two Friends,"* ought to be read by all who find themselves tempted, by any motive, to embark in the fatal cause of the Venezuelan Republic. It is a plain tale, and, like most of the original materials of history, is unvarnished by specious eloquence. There appears to



be something in the Creole character to which good faith is uncongenial, or General Bolivar and his confederates would not permit agents to delude our brave countrymen into their service, and then leave them to perish in the West Indies. The cause of liberty is the cause of justice, or it is not worth supporting; and, as justice is evidently an alien among the Venezuelan insurgents, we fear they have no true alliance with liberty. The author escaped from the miseries of St. Thomas's, to witness the follies and crimes of Amelia Island; and there he had opportunities of learning the details of the horrid massacres of the Seminole Indians, in *retaliation* for their equally horrid butchery of an American village and a party of American military. To this subject the author has devoted a long Appendix, in which he records the particulars of the trials and execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, two Englishmen, who were charged with exciting the Indians to commit those butcheries.

A translation has appeared of MORITZ VON KOTZEBUE'S *Journey into Persia*, in the suite of the Russian embassy in 1817. The author, as belonging to a family of genius, was as eminently qualified by talent as by opportunity, to present to the world accurate views of the present state of an empire, ruined by bad governments, and chiefly interesting at this time by geographical position. The engravings are much inferior to those in the original.

Mrs BELLAMY has published the SECOND PART of his *literal* translation of the Old Testament, from the *Hebrew only*, containing Exodus, Leviticus, and Numbers. We conceive nothing can be more legitimate, in a theological sense, than this design; for the word of God ought to be received *literally*, and ought to be rendered into new tongues directly from the *original*. If Mr. Bellamy has not succeeded to the satisfaction of every critic, he has, nevertheless, done enough to prove that his translation is entitled to attention; and that, if it is not perfect, the authorized translation is little more so; and his labours establish the position, that the Christian world are justified in expecting from the clergy, who receive in Christendom above forty millions per annum, a correct and perfect version of books, which are so important to faith and practice. The variations of Mr. Bellamy's translation are very numerous, and often very important in sense and

doctrine. He justifies them with the confidence and energy of a man who is pleading in what he believes a righteous cause; and has, therefore, drawn upon himself the charge of being arrogant and dogmatical. Our readers may be gratified to see his version of the Decalogue:

1 Then God spake all these words, saying;

2 I am Jehovah thy God; therefore I brought thee from the land of Egypt, out of the house of servants.

3 There shall not be for thee another God before my face.

4 Thou shalt not prepare for thyself an image, nor any likeness, that is in Heaven from above, or that is on the earth from beneath; or that is in the water under the earth.

5 Thou shalt not bow before them, for thou shalt not serve them: because I Jehovah thy God, *am* a zealous God; visiting the iniquity of the fathers, of the children in the third, and in the fourth generation, that hate me;

6 But offer mercy to thousands that love me, and that keep my commandments.

7 Thou shalt not swear by the name of Jehovah thy God, to a lie: for Jehovah will not acquit him, who shall swear by his name to a lie.

8 Remember the day of the sabbath, to sanctify it.

9 Six days thou shalt labor, and prepare all thy work;

10 But the seventh day is the sabbath before Jehovah thy God: thou shalt not prepare any work; thou, nor thy son, nor thy daughter, thy man servant, nor thy maiden, nor thy cattle, nor the stranger who is within thy gates:

11 For in six days Jehovah made the heaven and the earth, the sea, and the whole that is in them; but he ceased on the seventh day: wherefore Jehovah blessed the sabbath day, which he hallowed.

12 Honor thy father and thy mother; then thy days shall be long on the land which Jehovah thy God giveth to thee.

13 Thou shalt not kill;

14 Thou shalt not commit adultery;

15 Thou shalt not steal;

16 Thou shalt not testify against thy neighbour, with falshood;

17 Thou shalt not desire the house of thy neighbour, thou shalt not desire the wife of thy neighbour, nor his servant, nor his maiden, nor his ox, nor his ass; nor any thing that is thy neighbour's.

The extraordinary passage of the old translation: "*And I will harden his heart, that he shall not let the people go,*"—Mr. Bellamy renders, "*And I will prevail with his heart, or he will not send forth the people.*"

And the passage, ch. xxxiii. v. 23: "*And*

"And I will take away mine hand, and thou shalt see my back-parts; but my face shall not be seen."—Mr. B. renders, "Then I will represent my power, and thou shalt prepare to follow me; before my face they shall not appear."—Every sincere Christian will feel, that these corrections alone entitle the labours of Mr. B. to respect and gratitude.

Mr. GREENOUGH'S *Critical Examination of the First Principles of Geology*, bespeaks a mind superior to the vassalage of systems or schools. It is one of the most philosophical views of geology that has appeared; but, if the author had read a paper which appeared in this miscellany, March 1812, and had applied that theory to his accurate knowledge of facts, he would have produced a perfect system. A philosophical geologist should carry on his studies at the sea-shore, where those formations are daily taking place, which, in their ultimate combinations, are intricate and incomprehensible. What should we think of one who, being desirous of understanding the mechanism of a watch, should bore a hole into it, and reason on the strata of the wheels; yet just such is the practice of geologists, who study the formation of the earth's surface in any other place than at the manufactory on the sea-coast, where the parts are put together.

The amiable author of a poem, written with great pathos, called *the Law of Mercy*, adds to the rank-and-file of the army of philanthropists, which we hope will gain a glorious victory over that legion of sanguinary lawyers who uphold and live on the cruel system of our criminal code.

In his *Greenland, and other Poems*, Mr. MONTGOMERY maintains his rank among the first poets of the time; but it is to be regretted that he so often ekes out his lines and verses by references to the personages of the European mythology. He utterly forgets the command "not to take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," when he makes THE ETERNAL the patient of every human passion, and the butt of every petty feeling. If they were divested of this spirit of mysticism, or, as some would call it, of theological canting, these poems would merit our highest commendation, and command a lasting reputation.

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Narrative of a Voyage to the Spanish Main, in the ship "Two Friends," the Occupation of Amelia Island, &c. 8vo. 9s.

A Voyage up the Persian Gulf, and a Journey overland from India to England, in 1817; containing an account of Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserta, Persia, the Garden of Eden, Babylon, Armenia, Asia Minor, &c.; by Lieut. Wm. Hende. 4to. 1l. 5s.

A Journal of Travels in the United States of North America and Lower Canada, performed in the year 1817; by John Palmer. 12s.

Journey over Land from the Head Quarters of the Marquis of Hastings in India, through Egypt to England, in the years 1817 and 1818; with an account of the occurrences of the late War, and the character and the customs of the Pindarries; by Lieut.-Col. Fitzclarence. 4to.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 59th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SIXTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

**CAP. XIII.** *To continue Two Acts of the Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth Years of his present Majesty, for reducing the Duties payable on Horses used for the Purposes therein mentioned, to the 5th Day of April 1821; and to reduce the Duties chargeable under certain Acts of the Forty-eighth and Fifty-second Years of his present Majesty, in respect of certain Horses, Mares, Geldings, and Mules.*—March 31.

Lending or letting of horses for the purposes of agriculture, &c. not to deprive farmers of the benefit of the reduced duties.

**Cap. XIV.** *To continue, until the 1st Day of July, 1823, an Act of the Forty-sixth Year of his present Majesty, for permitting the Exportation of Wool from the British Plantations in America.*—March 31.

**Cap. XV.** *To continue, until the 1st Day of July 1821, an Act of the Fifty-fourth Year of his present Majesty, for granting certain Duties on Merchandize imported into Ireland from*

*Places within the Limits of the Charter granted to the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.*—March 31.

**Cap. XVI.** *To carry into Effect the Treaty with the Netherlands, relating to the Slave Trade.*—March 31.

**Cap. XVII.** *To amend an Act of last Session of Parliament, for carrying into Execution a Convention made between his Majesty and the King of Portugal, for the preventing the Traffic in Slaves.*—March 31.

**Cap. XVIII.** *To make perpetual an Act of the Forty-fourth Year of his present Majesty, for permitting the Exportation of Salt from the Port of Nassau in the Island of New Providence, the Port of Exuma, and the Port of Crooked Island, in the Bahama Islands, in American Ships coming in Ballast.*—March 31.

**Cap. XIX.** *To render, until the 5th Day of July 1820, the growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, arising in Great Britain, available*

available for the Public Service.—  
March 31.

Cap. XX. To enable the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to issue Exchequer Bills, on the Credit of such Aids or Supplies as have been or shall be granted by Parliament for the Service of the Year 1819.—March 31.

Cap. XXI. To amend several Acts for purchasing an Estate for the Duke of Wellington.—March 31.

Cap. XXII. For the further Regulation of his Majesty's Household, and the Care of his Royal Person, during the Continuance of his Indisposition.—April 6.

Cap. XXIII. To restrain, until the End of the present Session of Parliament, the Governor and Company of the Bank of England from making Payments in Cash under certain Notices given by them for that Purpose.—April 6.

Bank not to make any payment in gold

coin of this realm either in fractional sums under 5l. or for notes dated prior to Jan. 1, 1817.

Cap. XXIV. To restrain, until the End of the present Session of Parliament, the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland from making Payments in the Gold Coin of this Realm, under certain Notices given by them.—April 8.

Bank of Ireland not to make any payment in gold coin either of fractional sums under 20s. or for notes dated prior to Jan. 1, 1817.

Cap. XXV. To enable his Majesty to fix the Rate and direct the Disposal of Freight Money, for the Conveyance of Specie and Jewels on board his Majesty's Ships and Vessels.—April 8.

All freight to be paid for the conveyance on board his Majesty's ships and vessels, of gold, silver, or other valuable articles, shall be divided in the manner directed by proclamation.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A First Set of Six *Airs* from Mozart's celebrated Opera of "*Il Don Giovanni*;" arranged for the Piano forte and Flute, by S. F. Rimbault. 5s.

THE *airs* here selected by Mr. Rimbault's taste, are "*Giovinette che fate all' amore*," "*La ci darem, la mano*," "*Fin ch'han del vino*," "*Ah Fuggi il traditor*," "*Riposati vezzose ragazze*," "*Madamina il catalogo e questo*." The care and propriety with which they are arranged are creditable to the assiduity and talents of the ingenious editor. Mr. R.'s object has evidently been to convert these *airs* to the useful purpose of improving the finger of juvenile practitioners; and that laudable object he has fully obtained. With the adjustment of the flute accompaniment, which is printed on distinct and separate pages, we are much pleased. It was a delicate task, but has been ably performed; and adds much to the value of the publication. As the present book is announced as a first set, of course it is to be succeeded by future selections from the same opera. Anticipating that they will be formed and conducted with the same attention and ability as the present collection, we shall hope for their speedy appearance.

"*Nora Creina*," an Irish Air; arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by Augustus Meves. 2s. 6d.

"*Nora Creina*" is an animated and agreeable melody; in its manner per-

fectly national, and of a character distinct and striking. Mr. Meves, in selecting it for the subject of a rondo, has evinced a discerning judgment. The individual and determined cast of an air is that quality least dispensable in a composition, the very description of which is, that it consists of passages or phrases that keep the ear hovering about a certain predominant motive, to which it is periodically re-conducted; and which, if not strongly marked, and considerably interesting itself, cannot verify the connected, though digressive, matter. The present theme is introduced by a preparatory movement, *a la fantasia*, in which the performer is left unfettered by bars, and consequently at liberty to regulate the time by the dictates of his own instantaneous feeling or judgment. The subject is ably treated, and the recurrences natural and unconstrained. Respecting the general style of the added matter, we have only to say, that it is facile and familiar; and that, among the piano-forte exercises of the day, it merits a respectable station.

*Thema, with Variations for the Piano-forte*;  
by F. Ludwig. 5s.

This publication comprises ten variations, which are succeeded by a *coda*, re-introducing the theme, and forming the conclusion of the piece. They are considerably diversified; and the execution is sometimes clear, and even brilliant. Of the modulation, however,



do not unconditionally approve; and the change from the scale of E flat to that of E natural, in the seventh page, is too sudden, too inartificial, too unprepared, to argue much judgment in the composer, or promise any high gratification to the cultivated ear.

*Eight Polish Airs for the Flute, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; by C. Nicholson. 5s.*

Most of these airs are pleasing, and some of them interesting and curious. Practitioners on the flute will find them improving exercises; and the address with which the accompaniment is conducted, will be allowed, by piano-forte players, to give another feature to their general utility and attraction.

*"Eve's Lamentation;" by M. P. King. 2s.*

This strain, we understand, is a particular favourite of Miss Stephens; and we are aware of two reasons why it should be so: it is intrinsically good, and has never been heard without procuring her the warmest applause. We find in it, we must say, the melody of Nature and simplicity; and, if no great depth of science is exhibited, neither is any affected. The composer's aim has been to give to the words of his great author an artificial, but pathetic and forcible, expression; and he has succeeded.

*Napoleon's Grand March; by Paesiello: arranged for the Piano-forte, by James Salmon. 2s.*

This march, Mr. Salmon's title-page informs us, is compressed from an original manuscript score, and accompanied by his own superadditions. After an attentive examination of the whole, we find Mr. Salmon entitled to the double praise of having judiciously arranged Paesiello's ideas, and so incorporated his own, as to render the points of junction undiscernible. To have effected this demonstrates abilities that claim our acknowledgment; and to admit these, is to state their title to the public favour.

BOOSEY and Co.'s Catalogue of Foreign Music, in 216 octavo pages, is, for its extent and variety, a literary and musical curiosity. It exhibits all that is valuable in continental publications, excites an appetite, and gratifies it by affording the power of immediate possession at an easy cost. Scores of names of composers of evident science will be made known to the English public through this catalogue; and, in addition to their entire works, in gross or in detail, Mr. Boosey announces a series of correct portraits of above fifty eminent composers, which we recommend as suitable ornaments of music and concert-rooms.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

**T**HE FOURTH Number of that very popular monthly publication, *the Journal of New Voyages and Travels*, will contain the valuable *Travels in Italy of the MARQUIS DE CHATEAUVIEUX*, containing accurate views of its industry and rural economy. A new edition is printing of the first number, containing the Voyage of Discovery to the North Pole, of which a very large impression was sold in a few weeks. The importance and interest of this publication, will induce us, for a few months, to continue to notice the contents of its forthcoming numbers.

The History of the Indian Archipelago, is preparing by JOHN CRAWFURD, esq. F.R.S. late British resident at the Court of the Sultan of Java; with illustrative maps and engravings.

Mr. OLIVER CROMWELL, whose descent from that illustrious family was first noticed in this miscellany, will shortly publish *Memoirs of the Protector Oliver Cromwell, and of his Sons*

Richard and Henry, illustrated by original Letters, and other family Papers.

In a few weeks will be published, with a portrait, an Account of the Life of JAMES CRICHTON, of Cluny, commonly called the Admirable Crichton; with notes, and an appendix of original papers; by Mr. Patrick Frazer Tytler.

In the first week of June will be published, in 4 vols. 12mo. a Third Series of *Tales of My Landlord*; collected and arranged by Jedediah Cleishbotham, schoolmaster and parish-clerk of Gandercleugh; containing "The Bride of Lammermuir," and "A Legend of the Wars of Montrose."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL has nearly ready for publication, in 1 vol. 4to. the Life of William Lord Russell, with some Account of the Times in which he lived.

*Memoirs of John Tobin*, author of "the Honey-moon," &c. &c. will speedily be published, accompanied with two unpublished plays, and other selections from his MSS.; by Miss BENDER. The

The Poetical Works of WALTER SCOTT, esq. now first collected, are printing by Ballantyne, in 12 vols.

A Journey in Carniola and Italy, in the years 1817, 1818, is announced by W. A. CADELL, esq. F.R.S.L.E.

JOHN GAMBLE, esq. author of Irish Sketches, &c. will shortly publish Views of Society and Manners in the North of Ireland, in a series of letters written in the year 1818.

All our readers recollect the ridiculous affair of Galileo and the church of Rome, in which the latter set up their interpretation of revelation in opposition to self-evident truth, and thereby brought revelation itself into question. An affair equally whimsical, has occurred in these days of alleged illumination, even within the past month; but we hope its exposure, by means of a free press, will effect, for truth, more in the ensuing month, than, owing to the want of a free press, was effected in a century by the absurd conduct of the cardinals. It is well known, that a divine revelation took place in the 4000th year of the mosaic chronology, for the purpose of teaching man the doctrine of a *future state*; and that the phenomena which take place at the death of man, and the mode of translation from this state to a better or worse, are clearly set forth, and rendered demonstratively true, in the book recording that divine revelation. This, therefore, is a point of theological faith, which rests on its own evidence. A question however of pure philosophy has arisen, whether the mental powers and principle of life in men and animals are analogous; or whether reasoning is a result of material secretions, or is an energy distinct from matter. On either of these hypotheses the main theological dogma remains undisturbed; for, it signifies little, whether we admit the powers of a miraculous energy displayed through life, or a miraculous transformation of material results at the period of death. We state the case with all deference; and, if we err in doing it, we appeal to the charity of all parties, and call to our aid the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense*. It seems, however, that Mr. ABERNETHY, a lecturer at the College of Surgeons, thought proper, a short time since, to moot these points, and to assert, that mind consisted of a miraculous energy added to matter; and that Mr. LAWRENCE, an equally eminent lecturer, judged it proper, in the following year, in the same place, to teach the doctrine, that the analogy of all animal

nature is similar, and that mind is the result of certain modes of organization, just like all the other phenomena of life. In these doctrines he followed the most eminent physiologists—as Bichat, Reid, Carus, Majendie, and others; and it seems to have been a logical error, to draw any kind of inference from them bearing on theological faith. Certain ecclesiastics began, however, to sound an alarm: Mr. Abernethy himself gave them countenance by the nature of his replies; Mr. Lawrence published his work on Animal Life, in which he reasserted his opinions; the clamour was renewed and augmented; and, in fine, at a late meeting of the directors of *Bethlem* hospital (the hospital for the insane), Mr. Lawrence has been ejected from his honourable and profitable employment of surgeon to that establishment! Poor Galileo, to escape martyrdom, was obliged to sing every day the seven penitential psalms; and Mr. L. to escape, as it may be supposed, from further proscriptions, has, it seems, judged it prudent to suppress his book! It had, however, got into circulation, and such is the eagerness to possess it, that its price has risen from one to four guineas!—These, in brief, are the facts of this extraordinary case; but we put it solemnly to every sincere believer in the revealed doctrine of a future state, whether they consider their faith as in any way connected with such questions; and whether they think the zealots, who, by a palpable mistake of the question, in opposing theological truth to philosophical truth, have rendered any service either to God or religion? In our opinion, it is sheer blasphemy against the sacred majesty of Eternal Omnipotence, to allege, that that religion which is from heaven, depends for its perpetuity on the puny efforts of man, or on the narrow and selfish reasonings of such persons as have busied themselves in this controversy and silly persecution.

In the course of the month will be published, in an octavo volume, illustrated with plates, Letters from Palestine, descriptive of a Tour through Galilee and Judea; with some account of the Dead Sea, and of the present state of Jerusalem.

A Geographical and Statistical Description of Scotland, is in the press, by JAMES PLAYFAIR, D.D. F.R.S. in two volumes 8vo.

In our last Proëmium, we inferred, from internal evidence, that the Vampire, ascribed by certain literary impostors



postors to LORD BYRON, was a forgery. The fear of prosecution has since led to the confession of the imposture, and to the disgrace and confusion of the parties concerned.

Shortly will be published, in 4to. with plates, *Travels in various Countries of the East*; being a continuation of memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey, &c.; edited by ROBERT WALPOLE, M.A. It will contain the last travels of the late W. G. Brown, esq.; also a journey through the Desert to Mount Sinai; another to Susa, in Persia; and various communications relating to parts of Asia Minor, Syria, and the islands and continent of Greece.

Mr. PARTINGTON, of the London Institution, is preparing for the press, an *Historical Account of that Establishment*, with plates, &c. to which will be prefixed, a *Biographical Memoir of the late Professor PORSON*, with anecdotes, *jeux d'esprit*, &c. to be entitled *Porsoniana*.

The first part of the second volume of Mr. DALLAWAY'S *History of Western Sussex*, will contain the Rape of Arundel, with very numerous plans, views, and antiquities, by the artists before engaged. The *History of the Rape of Bramber* will speedily follow; and the whole promises early completion.

A new quarterly publication, of great promise, is announced by Drs. BREWSTER and JAMESON, of Edinburgh, under the title of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*; exhibiting a view of the progress of discovery in natural philosophy, chemistry, natural history, practical mechanics, geography, statistics, and the fine and useful arts.

PROFESSOR LESLIE is printing a work on *Geometrical Analysis*, and the *Geometry of Curve Lines*, including the *Conic Sections*, and the more remarkable curves of the higher orders.

An *Essay on the Diagnosis, Morbid Anatomy, and Treatment of the Diseases of Children*, by MARSHALL HALL, M.D. F.R.S.E. &c. is preparing for publication.

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS has analyzed the causes of the present distresses, and pointed out practical means of correcting them. The population of every healthy community ought, he maintains, to consist of *three agricultural for one artizan or trading family*; but in England, it appears, by the population returns, that the just proportions are reversed. The late calls for manufacturing labour, and the simultaneous

engrossment and consolidation of farms, have combined so to augment the number of the manufacturers and artizans, and to diminish the number of farms, that, on the invention of additional machinery, and on the falling-off of the export trade, the manufacturing and trading population have been left without resource, and hence the accumulation of misery. This economist urges, therefore, the adoption of every variety of policy which may or can tend to augment the number of families living by the independent resources of agriculture; and, as one means, he proposes that the poor-rates shall be assessed on farmers, in proportion to the quantity of land which they occupy, and that landlords shall pay a land-tax, in proportion to the quantity of land ascertained to be in the occupation of their tenants. Thus, occupiers not exceeding 100 acres, should pay a single rate, and the owners no land-tax; but, from 100 to 150 acres, they should pay a half-rate extra, and the owners 2s. per acre land-tax; from 150 to 250 acres, a double rate, and 3s. per acre; from 250 to 500 acres, a treble rate, and 5s. per acre; and, from 500 acres, upwards, a quadruple-rate and 10s. per acre. Poor land, to be taken a third in quantity higher; and small farms, not exceeding five acres, used solely as such, to be liable to no rate or tax. This plan, its projector conceives, would diminish the incentives to landed monopoly; compel landlords to consider the interests of the community, as well as their own; provide for the poor, by the very means which now aggravate poverty; double the present number of farming establishments; draw 300,000 families from the over-peopled towns, leaving full employment to the remaining artizans and traders; reduce the poor-rates to their ancient standard; and, in fine, substitute universal happiness for that state of hopeless misery which now pervades the empire.

A *General History of Music*, from the earliest times to the present; comprising the lives of eminent composers and musical writers, is preparing by Dr. BUSBY.

*Excursions through Ireland*, to be comprised in eight volumes, containing 400 engravings, will speedily appear.

PROFESSOR JAMESON announces a *Manual of Mineralogy*; and also *Elements of Geology*, with illustrative plates.

The first number of a *Continuation to RICHARDSON'S Copies of Rare Grain-*  
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ger Portraits, including some to NOBLE'S Supplement, will appear in a few days. Each number will contain four portraits, 8vo. and 4to.

A Statistical Account, or Parochial Survey of Ireland, is preparing for publication, by W. SHAW MASON, esq.

Reliquiæ Statisticæ de Hiberniâ; consisting of extracts from documents relating to the government and state of Ireland, and of tables of civil and military establishments, &c. during the reign of Charles I. forming a Supplement to "The Anatomy of Ireland, by Sir Wm. Petty, 1672," are printing.

The Vestriad, or the Opera; a mock epic poem, in five cantos, with illustrative annotations and engravings, is preparing by the author of "The Banquet," "The Dessert," &c. &c.

Dr. FLEMING is preparing a General View of the Structure, Functions, and Classification of Animals; with plates and illustrations, adapted in a particular manner to facilitate the study of British Zoology.

Dr. HARRINGTON has in the press, and will publish shortly, an extension of his Theory and System of Chemistry, elucidating all the phenomena without one single anomaly.

A short Account is in the press, of some of the principal Hospitals of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands; with remarks upon the climate and diseases of those countries; by HENRY WILLIAM CARTER, M.D. F.R.S.E. one of Dr. Radcliffe's travelling Fellows from the University of Oxford.

Mr. JOHN CLAY has in the press, a work tending to prove that a Free Trade is essential to the welfare of Great Britain; consisting of an Inquiry into the Cause of the present distressed State of the Country, and the consequent increase of Pauperism, Misery, and Crime.

The author of Conversations on Chemistry, &c. has a new work at press, entitled Conversations on Natural Philosophy, in which the Elements are familiarly explained, and adapted to the comprehension of young persons; illustrated with plates, by Lowry.

The Lay of Agincourt, and other Poems, will shortly be published.

Illustrations of the Novels and Tales of the Author of Waverley, are preparing in twelve prints, after original designs by WILLIAM ALLAN, to be engraved in the first style of the art.

Travels in the North of Germany, describing the present state of the social and political institutions, the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, education, arts, and manners, of that country, particularly in the kingdom of Hanover, are announced by THOMAS HODGSKIN, esq. in 2 vols. 8vo.

The Rev. Mr. NOLAN'S Polyglot Grammar, in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and modern Greek, is printing; and the French, Italian, Latin, and Greek languages are completed.

It appears, by the University Calendar, of Cambridge, for 1819, that the total number of members of this University, whose names are on the boards, is 3698, being 254 more than the preceding year, and an increase of 1576 since 1804, when the number was but 2122: furnishing a proof of the decline of trade, and of the necessity which exists of seeking employment in the learned professions.

Biographical Illustrations of the County of Worcester, written from original communications, &c., by Mr. CHAMBERS, author of the Histories of Malvern and Worcester, are in preparation.

Mr. PYE, who compiled a dictionary of ancient geography, has in the press, a Description of Modern Birmingham, emphatically termed the Toy-shop of Europe; whereunto will be annexed, observations made during an excursion round the town, in the summer of 1818.

A New Version of some of the Epistles of St. Paul and of the Epistle of St. James, is about to be submitted to the public in a cheap form. The translator has had Campbell in view as to the arrangement and manner of the work, and much care and pains have been bestowed to exhibit the exact sense of the Apostles.

Hints on the Sources of Happiness, addressed to her children by a Mother; will be published in a few days.

Shortly will be published, the Wandering Jew; being an authentic account of the manners and customs of the most distinguished nations, interspersed with anecdotes of celebrated men of different periods since the last destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem; in a narrative, supposed to have been written by that mysterious character.

A new weekly newspaper is announced, under the title of the Spectator of Literature and Politics, which "aspires to a higher rank than that of a mere



mere ephemeral production;" and we hope that its aspirations will be gratified, if its title be founded on its regard to truth.

A volume of Select Fables is in the press, and will speedily be published, with cuts, designed and engraved on wood, by Thomas and John Bewick, previous to the year 1784; and embellished with a highly-finished portrait of T. Bewick, engraved on wood by Charlton Nesbit, from an original picture. It will be printed uniform with the Histories of Quadrupeds and British Birds, and the Fables of Æsop.

The Royal Medical Society of Copenhagen, which has existed more than forty years, and is similar to those established at London, Edinburgh, and Paris, has just published a fifth volume of a new series of its transactions, entitled *Acta nova Regiæ Societatis Havnensis*, which had been postponed for sixteen years. Twenty-six papers, on various medical subjects, form this collection; many of them display a considerable degree of research: from the industry and accuracy with which the description of the diseases, mode of treatment, and dissections, are detailed, they will tend equally to elucidate the object of their enquiries.

A Prospectus has been published of an Historical and Characteristic Tour of the Rhine, from Mayence to Coblenz, in six monthly parts. It will contain a complete history and picturesque description of a portion of country so full of curious and interesting circumstances, as well as so resplendent for its landscape, grandeur, and beauty; and it will be embellished with twenty-four highly finished and coloured engravings, from drawings expressly made by an eminent artist, resident near the banks of the Rhine, and habitually familiar with every part.

A new edition of Mr. DARCY LEVER'S Young Sea-Officer's Sheet Anchor, or a Guide to Practical Seamanship; in 1 vol. 4to. with considerable improvements, will appear shortly.

A new and greatly enlarged Collection of Speeches, by the Right Hon. JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN, late Master of the Rolls in Ireland; including his memorable Speech on the Trial of the Shearses, and several others never before collected, with a memoir and portrait of Mr. Curran, will appear early this month.

Mr. PAXTON'S work on Gas, will be published in a few days.

In a few days will be published, the Fortnight's Visit Concluded; containing original, moral, and instructive tales; in one volume, with engravings on wood, neatly executed by BRANSTON, from original designs. Also, a Fairy Tale, entitled the Magic Spell, or Extraordinary Lives and Singular Adventures of Prince Lucilio; and his sister Princess Rayonette; in one volume, with engravings on wood, neatly executed by Branston, from original designs.

The first part of a French translation of Dr. WILSON PHILIP'S Treatise on Febrile Diseases, by Dr. Letie, was published in Paris last month.

Geometrical Problems, deducible from the first six books of Euclid's Elements, arranged and solved; with an Appendix, containing the Elements of Plane Trigonometry, for the use of the younger students; by the Rev. M. BLAND, B.D. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; will be published in a few days.

CAPTAIN MANBY has invented and completed a light fire-cart, which was lately exhibited at the Royal Barracks at Yarmouth. It is provided with every necessary apparatus for extinguishing fires, to be applied by one man only on the first alarm.

Mr. S. BOURNE'S proposed "Act to amend the laws for the relief of the Poor," contained the following clauses:

"And whereas, by an Act passed in the 43d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the church-wardens and overseers of the poor are directed to set to work certain persons therein described: and whereas by the laws now in force sufficient powers are not given to the church-wardens and overseers, to enable them to keep such persons fully and constantly employed: be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of any parish, with the consent of the inhabitants thereof in vestry assembled, to take into their hands any land or ground which shall belong to such parish, or to the church-wardens and overseers of the poor of such parish, or to the poor thereof, or to purchase, or to hire and take on lease, for, and on account of the parish, any suitable portion or portions of land, within or near to such parish, not exceeding twenty acres in the whole; and to employ and set to work in the cultivation of such land, on account of the parish, any such persons, as by law they are directed to set to work, and to pay to such of the poor persons so employed as shall not be supported by the parish, reasonable wages for their work; and the poor persons

persons so employed shall have such and the like remedies for the recovery of their wages, and shall be subject to such and the like punishment for misbehaviour in their employment, as other labourers in husbandry are by law entitled and subject to.—“Provided, and be it further enacted, that, for the promotion of industry amongst the poor, it shall be lawful for the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of any parish, with the consent of the inhabitants in vestry assembled, to let any portion and portions of such parish land as aforesaid, or of the land to be so purchased or taken on account of the parish, to any poor and industrious inhabitant of the parish, to be by him or her occupied and cultivated on his or her own account, and for his or her own benefit, at such reasonable rent, and for such term as shall by the inhabitants in vestry be fixed and determined.”

It is however our opinion, that, if land were at liberty, thousands of small capitalists would rent it, and the effect be produced, not merely as charity, but as a consequence of a better system of policy.

## GERMANY.

According to the Ephemerides of Wiemer, Vienna has eight public libraries, of which three only contain 438,000 volumes; viz. the imperial library, 300,000 printed books, exclusive of 70,000 tracts and dissertations, and 15,000 manuscripts; the university library, 108,000 volumes; and the Theresianum, 30,000. The number in the other five is not exactly known.

The royal library at Munich possesses 400,000 vols.; the library at Gottingen, (one of the most select,) presents 280,000 works or numbers, 110,000 academical dissertations, and 5,000 manuscripts; Dresden, 250,000 printed books, 100,000 dissertations, and 4,000 manuscripts; Wolfenbüttele, 190,000 printed books, (chiefly ancient), 40,000 dissertations, and 4,000 manuscripts; Stuttgart, 170,000 vols. and 12,000 bibles. Berlin has seven public libraries, of which the royal library contains 160,000 volumes, and that of the academy 30,000; Prague 110,000 vols.; Gratz 105,000 volumes; Frankfort on the Maine, 100,000; Hamburgh 100,000; Breslau 100,000; Weimar 95,000; Mentz 90,000; Darmstadt 85,000; Cassel 60,000; Gotha 60,000; Marbourg 55,000; Melk in Austria, 35,000; Heidelberg 30,000; Werningerode 30,000; Neuburg in Austria, 25,000; Krems Munster, 25,000; Augsburg 21,000; Meiningen 24,000; New Strelitz

22,000; Saltzburg 20,000; Magdeburgh 20,000; Halle 20,000; Landshut 20,000. Thus it appears, that thirty cities of Germany possess, in their principal libraries, above three millions of works or volumes, without taking into account the academical dissertations, detached memoirs, pamphlets, or the manuscripts.

## FRANCE.

According to “Recherches sur les Bibliothèques anciennes et modernes,” &c. there are in Paris five public libraries, besides about forty special ones. The royal library contains about 350,000 volumes of printed books, besides the same number of tracts, collected into volumes, and about 50,000 manuscripts; the library of the arsenal, about 150,000 volumes, and 5000 manuscripts; the library of St. Genevieve about 110,000 volumes, and 2000 manuscripts; the magazine library, about 90,000 volumes, and 3437 manuscripts; and the city library, about 15,000 volumes. In the provinces, the most considerable are those of Lyons 106,000; Bourdeaux 105,000; Aix 72,670; Besançon 53,000; Toulouse (2) 50,000; Grenoble 42,000; Tours 30,000; Metz 31,000; Arras 34,000; Le Mans 41,000; Colmar 30,000; Versailles 40,000; Amiens 40,000. The total number of these libraries in France amounts to 273; of above 80, the quantity of volumes they contain is not known. From the data given in this work, it appears, therefore, that the general total of those which are known, amounts to 3,345,287, of which there are 1,125,347 in Paris alone.

We have received several numbers of a well-written French Journal called *Le Politique*, the papers in which prove, that no people understand the theory and practice of liberty better than the French. The infractions of the Charter, particularly in regard to the liberty of the press, and trial by jury, constitute the chief topics. We wonder the writers do not also refer to the spontaneous *Proclamation from Hartwell*, which served as the basis of the Charter, and, on points of equivocation, is illustrative of its intentions. That proclamation was drawn up by the editor of this miscellany, and sent to Louis at Hartwell; and liberally, and almost literally adopted by him, in defiance of his advisers. He stands pledged to carry both Proclamation and Charter into effect; and, if he were WISE and PRUDENT enough to do so, it would make his the first throne in Europe, by rendering the French



French the freest people. When our Charles the Second was advised to do as Louis is now doing, he replied, that he had no desire to go again upon his travels! In other parts of this journal, the writers quote the practices of England as standards; but they ought to know, that, in regard to liberty, the ad-

ministration of the government of England is more plausible than liberal; while this very plausibility gives it a degree of popularity among the great and small vulgar, which renders it the strongest, and therefore (if abused,) in respect to popular freedom, the most dangerous government in Europe.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the CITY DISPENSARY, —the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Pumpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Chequerhouse-lane and square; along Goswell-street to Old street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queer-street, terminate at the water-side.

THE writer of these monthly essays has recently been summoned to witness the very last moments of an individual who had taken opium in sufficient quantity to occasion death; but the fatal effects of which poison might almost certainly have been averted, had efficient measures of counteraction been promptly and properly applied. The reporter has likewise lately been engaged in drawing up for another publication, an analysis of a small volume on poisons, issued from the pen of M. Orfila; and it has occurred to him, that a concentrated view, in a tabular form, of the prominent features of Orfila's work, may not be unacceptable to his

present readers. Opium and arsenic, it will be recollected, were formerly alluded to, and their most effectual correctives indicated; but these, though the principal, are by no means the only agents of destruction that are used by design or taken in mistake; and it is often of high moment, that unprofessional persons should be furnished with means of promptly acting upon these sudden and serious emergencies.

The following table then, must be regarded as a mere aid to the memory, or document for speedy reference, in the absence of such individuals as are qualified to administer antidotes upon scientific principles.

### Substances.

Concentrated acids: the vitriolic, nitric, muriatic, oxalic, &c.

Alkalies: soda, ammonia, lime, &c.

Mercurial preparations: corrosive sublimate, &c. &c.

Arsenical preparations: white arsenic, &c. &c.

Preparations of copper, brass, &c. verdigris, half-pence, pins, &c. &c.

### Symptoms.

Burning pain, vomiting. Matter thrown up effervesces with chalk, or salt of tartar, or lime, or magnesia.

Nearly the same: the ejected matter does not effervesce with alkalies, but with acids.

Sense of constriction in the throat: matter vomited sometimes mixed with blood.

Extreme irritation, pain, sickness, and speedy death, if the poison be not soon counteracted.

Symptoms nearly the same as from mercury.

### Correctives.

Calced magnesia: one ounce to a pint of warm or cold water. A glassful to be taken every two minutes, so as to excite vomiting. Soap, or chalk and water; mucilaginous drinks afterwards, such as linseed-tea, or gum arabic and water.

Vinegar and lemon juice: a spoonful or two in a glass of water very frequently; simply warm water.

White of eggs: twelve or fifteen eggs beat up and mixed with a quart of cold water. A glass full every three minutes. Milk, gum-water, linseed-tea.

Warm water with sugar, in large quantities, to excite vomiting. Lime-water, soap and water, pearl-ash and water, mucilaginous drinks.

White of eggs: (see under mercury,) mucilaginous drinks.

Preparations

Preparations of antimony: emetic tartar, &c.

Extreme sickness, with other symptoms of poison, as above stated.

Warm water, or sugar and water; afterwards a grain of opium, or fifteen drops of laudanum every quarter of an hour, for two or three times.

Nitre.

Obstinate vomiting, sometimes of blood, &c. &c.

The same as for arsenic, with the exception of lime-water and alkalies.

Phosphorus.

Like mineral acids.

Same treatment.

Lead: sugar of lead, gonlard extract, &c.

Great pain in the stomach, with constriction of the throat, &c. &c.

Large doses of Glauber's or Epsom salts, in warm water.

Opium, henbane, hemlock, nux vomica, deadly nightshade berries, mushrooms, &c. &c.

Stupor, desire to vomit, heaviness in the head, dilated pupil of the eye, delirium, and speedy death.

Four or five grains of tartar emetic in a glass of water; if this does not succeed, four grains of blue vitriol, as an emetic. Do not give large quantities of water. After the poison has been ejected, give vinegar, lemon juice, or cream of tartar. Strong coffee also is useful.

In the little volume from which have been made the above extracts, are further contained directions for speedily treating persons whose life has been suspended by drowning, or taking into the lungs unrespirable air, as well as methods for detecting adulteration of wines. To these particulars, however, the limits of this paper prevent at present adverting.

With respect to diseases, the principal peculiarity of the past month has appeared to be a more than common tendency to erysipelatous inflammations from slight sources. It behoves medical practitioners always to be aware of such tendencies,

either individual or epidemic, since the application of leeches or blisters, in cases where the disposition is marked, is often followed by very severe and protracted affections both of the surface and general system. The reporter is acquainted with several individuals, for whom he should scarce venture, under any circumstances, to prescribe either the one or the other, notwithstanding their complaints might abstractedly be such as to warrant and to call for their employment.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Thames Inn; May 20, 1819.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

IN Sweden they extract sugar from potatoe starch, and it is calculated that 240 pounds yield forty of muscovado sugar.

Dr. MORRICHINI, of Rome, has succeeded in magnetizing no less than seventy-four steel bars, attractive of iron filings, and possessing a high polarity. The bright solar beam, admitted by a convenient aperture, is received by the prism. The prism is then turned upon its axis so as to insulate the violet light, and the ray is then projected on the needle by means of a lens possessing considerable convexity, and about three inches diameter. The red ray of the spectrum does not magnetize, nor the light of combustible bodies inflamed. The violet light of the lunar beam has given, in twelve hours, magnetic properties more decisive than the solar red in seven hours and a-half.

At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, on the 5th of October, M. Thenard read a series of observations on the oxygenized acids and oxides, which, the author observed, embrace facts so singular, that they will excite some surprise.

1. The oxygenized nitric and muriatic acids dissolve the hydrate of the deutoxide of mercury without effervescence; but, if an excess of alkali be afterwards poured into the solution, a considerable disengagement of oxygen ensues, and the oxide of mercury, which at first re-appears of a yellow colour, is quickly reduced.

2. When this hydrate is brought in contact with the oxygenized nitrate or muriate of potash, it is reduced with equal facility. It passes from yellow to gray, giving off at the same time much oxygen.

3. Oxide of gold, obtained from the muriate by means of barytes, and containing such a small portion of the base as gave it a greenish hue, being put, while in a gelatinous state, into oxygenized muriatic acid, a strong effervescence instantly followed, occasioned by a disengagement of oxygen. The oxide assumed

3 N

a purple



a purple tint, and was soon after completely reduced.

4. Oxygenized sulphuric, nitric, and phosphoric acids, like the oxygenized muriatic acid, cause the oxide of gold to assume at first a purple hue; but, instead of assuming afterwards the appearance of gold that has been precipitated by sulphate of iron, it becomes dark-brown. These experiments have a tendency to prove the existence of a purple oxide of this metal.

5. If oxygenized nitric acid be poured on oxide of silver, a strong effervescence ensues, occasioned, as in the preceding cases, by a liberation of oxygen. One portion of the oxide is dissolved. The other is first reduced, and afterwards is dissolved, if a sufficiency of acid be present.

6. Oxygenized sulphuric and phosphoric acids likewise reduce partially the oxide of silver, with a strong effervescence.

7. Having already noticed that the oxide of silver and oxygenized muriatic acid, by their mutual action, produce water, disengaging oxygen gas and chloride of silver, I now remark that this chloride is of a violet colour: but violet chloride, however obtained, always leaves a metallic residue when treated with ammonia.

8. When a tube containing oxide of silver is dipped into a solution of oxygenized nitrate of potash, a violent effervescence ensues; the oxide is reduced, the silver is precipitated, all the oxygen of the oxygenized nitrate is liberated along with that of the oxide; and the solution, containing merely common nitrate of potash, remains neutral, if it was in that state at first.

9. Oxide of silver produces the same effects on oxygenized muriate of potash as on the oxygenized nitrate.

10. When silver in a state of minute division is put into oxygenized nitrate or muriate of potash, all the oxygen of the salt is instantly liberated. The silver is not affected, and the salt remains neutral as before. The action is much less lively

when the silver is in a less divided state; and the action is always less violent with the muriate than with the nitrate.

11. Iron, zinc, copper, bismuth, lead, and platinum, possess, like silver, the property of separating the oxygen of the oxygenized nitrate and muriate of potash. Iron and zinc are oxidized, while oxygen is evolved: the others are not sensibly oxidized. They were all used in the state of filings.

The action of gold and of tin was likewise tried. They produced no sensible action on the neutral solutions; or, at most, only a few bubbles were liberated, and these at intervals.

12. The peroxide of manganese and that of lead are also capable of decomposing the oxygenized nitrate and muriate of potash. Only a small quantity of these oxides is required to expel the whole of the oxygen from the solution. The effervescence is brisk. I believe that the peroxide of manganese undergoes no alteration. It is not impossible that the peroxide of lead may be reduced to a lower degree of oxidation.

13. Though nitric acid, as is known, has no action on the peroxide of manganese and of lead, the oxygenized nitric acid dissolves both of them with facility, accompanied by a great disengagement of oxygen gas. Potash produces in the manganese solution a black flocky precipitate; and, in that of lead, a brick-coloured precipitate. The latter is less oxidized than peroxide of lead; for, treated with nitric acid, it yields nitrate of lead and a flea-coloured residuum. On adding the potash, there is instantly a strong effervescence.

14. The oxygenized sulphates, phosphates, and fluates, exhibit with the oxide of silver, with silver, and probably with other bodies, the same phenomena as the oxygenized nitrate and muriate of potash; and the greater number of the oxygenized alkaline salts possess the same properties as the oxygenized salts of potash.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**T**HE present has been a month, like former ones, injurious to the commerce and industry of the British islands. Little export trade; little demand in any quarter for our manufactures or produce; and, in consequence, a general stagnation in every branch of trade and employment; with the accompaniments of bankrupt merchants, and a population starving, which the Pitt policy had drawn into towns "to manufacture for all the world!" Raw materials of every kind have, in consequence, been depressed in price from 20l. to 50l. per cent, and labour, from 10s.

or 12s. to 6s. or 7s. per week! Cotton, iron, and wool, the three great staples, and all concerned in them, have suffered heavy shocks; and the gains from rising prices, have, in many cases, been more than lost by the rapid fall. We do not hesitate, for our parts, to ascribe much of this accumulated evil to the moral impression created all over the world by the crooked policy of our statesmen at St. Helena, in Italy, in Saxony, in France, and perhaps also in South America, and in India. We must abate our PRIDE, if we would be SUCCESSFUL TRADERS; and we

we must be JUST, if we would be PROSPEROUS. It is vain to struggle against the moral resentments of mankind. Here is a topic for Parliament; if any stimulus will arouse its apathy, and remove the ex-

isting stupor from its members. Lord John Russell has described some of the causes;—the effects are visible, alas! in our custom-houses, ports, manufacturing towns, and declining public revenue.

## PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. April 23.

Cocoa, W. I. common	£3 0 0	to	4 10 0
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	3 10 0	—	4 15 0
—, fine	5 14 0	—	6 10 0
—, Mocha	6 4 0	—	6 10 0
Cotton, W. I. common	0 1 2	—	0 1 3
—, Demerara	0 1 2	—	0 1 6
Currants	5 10 0	—	5 12 0
Figs, Turkey	2 13 0	—	2 16 0
Flax, Riga	80 0 0	—	0 0 0
Hemp, Riga Rhine	49 0 0	—	50 0 0
Hops, new, Pockets	6 10 0	—	8 8 0
—, Bags	5 12 0	—	6 15 0
Iron, British, Bars	13 0 0	—	14 0 0
—, Pigs	8 10 0	—	9 10 0
Oil, Lucca	17 0 0	—	17 10 0
—, Galipoli	90 0 0	—	0 0 0
Rags	2 3 0	—	0 0 0
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 2 0	—	4 5 0
Rice, Carolina, new	2 2 0	—	2 10 0
—, East India	0 12 0	—	0 16 0
Silk, China, raw	1 8 0	—	1 14 0
—, Bengal, skein	0 17 2	—	1 0 10
Spices, Cinnamon	0 11 4	—	0 11 6
—, Cloves	0 3 4	—	0 3 6
—, Nutmegs	0 5 9	—	0 6 0
—, Pepper, black	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{8}$
—, —, white	0 0 10	—	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 5 8	—	0 6 6
—, Geneva Hollands	0 3 6	—	0 3 8
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 3 2	—	0 4 6
Sugar, brown	3 6 0	—	3 8 0
—, Jamaica, fine	4 0 0	—	4 5 0
—, East India, brown	1 6 0	—	1 10 0
—, lump, fine	5 2 0	—	5 15 0
Tallow, town-melted	3 14 6	—	0 0 0
—, Russia, yellow	3 6 0	—	3 10 0
Tea, Bohea	0 2 4	—	0 2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
—, Hyson, best	0 5 8	—	0 6 6
Wine, Madeira, old	90 0 0	—	120 0 0
—, Port, old	120 0 0	—	125 0 0
—, Sherry	110 0 0	—	120 0 0

## May 28.

£2 10 0	to	4 5 0	per cwt.
3 0 0	—	4 0 0	ditto.
4 15 0	—	5 15 0	ditto.
5 0 0	—	6 0 0	per cwt.
0 1 0	—	0 1 2	per lb.
0 1 2	—	0 1 6	ditto.
5 8 0	—	5 10 0	per cwt.
1 10 0	—	2 13 0	ditto.
80 0 0	—	0 0 0	per ton.
47 0 0	—	48 0 0	ditto.
6 10 0	—	8 3 0	per cwt.
6 0 0	—	7 7 0	ditto.
13 0 0	—	14 0 0	per ton.
8 10 0	—	9 10 0	ditto.
16 16 0	—	17 0 0	per jar.
84 0 0	—	85 0 0	per ton.
2 6 0	—	0 0 0	per cwt.
3 15 0	—	4 0 0	ditto.
2 2 0	—	2 8 0	ditto.
0 11 0	—	0 16 0	ditto.
1 8 0	—	1 14 0	per lb.
0 17 2	—	1 0 10	ditto.
0 10 1	—	0 10 3	ditto.
0 3 1	—	0 3 3	ditto.
0 5 2	—	0 5 4	ditto.
0 0 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	0 0 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	ditto.
0 0 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0 0 11	ditto.
0 5 8	—	0 6 6	per gal.
0 3 0	—	0 3 3	ditto.
0 3 2	—	0 4 6	ditto.
3 0 0	—	3 3 0	per cwt.
3 15 0	—	3 18 0	ditto.
1 4 0	—	1 8 0	ditto.
4 11 0	—	4 18 0	ditto.
3 7 0	—	0 0 0	ditto.
3 2 0	—	3 3 0	ditto.
0 2 1	—	0 2 3	per lb.
0 5 8	—	0 6 6	ditto.
90 0 0	—	120 0 0	per pipe.
120 0 0	—	125 0 0	ditto.
110 0 0	—	120 0 0	per butt.

Premiums of Insurance.—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s.—Cork or Dublin, 15s.—Belfast, 15s.—Hambro', 10s. 6d.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ g.

Course of Exchange, May 28.—Amsterdam, 11 11.—Hamburgh, 35.—Paris, 24 25.—Leghorn, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Lisbon, 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—Dublin, 14 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 249l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1030l.—Coventry, 1050l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 340l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 180l. per share.—West India, 182l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 9l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 42l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 93l.

Gold in bars 4l. 1s. per oz.—New doubloons 4l. 2s.—Silver in bars 5s. 6d.

The 3 per cent. Consols, on the 21st, were 71; on the 24th, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and on the 28th, 67 $\frac{1}{2}$ .—The 5 per cents. on the same days, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ , respectively.—Bank Stock on the same, 236, 203, and 220, respectively.—Exchequer Bills, 2d. same days, were 5s., 2s. and 3s. pr.



ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the  
20th of April and the 20th of May, 1819; extracted from the London Gazettes.

**BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 178.]**

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

**A**THERTON J. Warrington, cabinet maker. [Mason and co. London]  
Ainsworth J. Bolholt, Lancashire, whitster. [Adlington and co. London]  
Appleyard J. Hull bricklayer. (Hicks, L.)  
Austin J. Aldersgate street, corn dealer. (Barber)  
Abrahams L. and R. Camomile street, oil merchants. (Lewis)  
Acland T. fen. Greenwich, butcher. (Suter)  
Bradshaw J. Canille street, Soho, tailor. [Lowe and co.]  
Round R. Sopley, Hampshire, miller. (Bremridges and co. London)  
Bates J. Leybourn, Kent, miller. [Brace and co. L.]  
Blackburn W. and P. C. S. Rouffeuau, City road, corn dealer. [Smith and son]  
Bourne S. Leek, ironmonger. (Long and co. L.)  
Brooke G. Lockwood, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer. (Battye, L.)  
Ball J. Poole, shoemaker. (Alexander and co. L.)  
Beckett S. and J. Roberts, Silver street, Wood street, trimming manufacturers. [Butler]  
Blachford R. Little Tower hill, stationer. [Abbott]  
Basham C. Norwich, coachmaker. [Tilbury and co. L.]  
Bromley J. jun. Stafford, shoemaker. (Price and co. L.)  
Bali T. Frome Selwood, woolstapler. [Bridger and co.]  
Brown R. and G. H. Harris Botolph lane, wholesale ironmongers. (Oakley and co. L.)  
Revis T. Oxford street, coach maker. [Cailon]  
Barlow J. Bolton, druggist. [Adlington and co. L.]  
Blake T. Cowes, brewer. [Bogue, L.]  
Birt W. Bristol broker. [Poole and co. L.]  
Beardsworth J. and J. Bealey, Blackburn, cotton manufacturers. (Mitne and Parry, L.)  
Cooke W. Birmingham, merchant. (Long and co.)  
Chapman J. Margate, baker. (Bell and co. L.)  
Cooper G. Walton on Thames, brewer. (Rogers and son, London)  
Cohen G. A. St. Swithin's lane, merchant. [Bennett and co.]  
Cox J. St. John street, linen draper. [Dobson, jun.]  
Clunie R. A. Berwick upon Tweed, corn merchant. (Swain and co. L.)  
Cummings J. O. born street, brewer. (Argill)  
Dunderdale H. London, and W. T. Dunderdale, Manchester, merchants. [Hurd and co. L.]  
Dixon W. jun. Liverpool, wine merchant. (Lowe and co. London)  
Dyer W. fen. Aldersgate street, jeweller. [Updell]  
Dorning D. Worley, Lancashire, innkeeper. (Adlington and co. London)  
Dawson G. and W. Longden, Silver street, Wood street, colour manufacturers. (Fisher)  
Deakin T. and T. Dyer, Birmingham, dealers. (Clarke and co. London)  
Davis D. New Bond street, jeweller. (Mayhew and co.)  
Dickenson J. Manchester, dealer. [Hurd and Johnson, Temple]  
Duff J. Broadgrove, grocer. (Fladgate and co. L.)  
Fierby T. Poole, linen draper. (Sweetie and co. L.)  
Edwards W. Manchester, manufacturer. [Adlington and co. London]  
Ewbank J. Little Bush lane, Cannon street, bottle merchant. (Harrison)  
Elliott W. jun. Tunbridge Wells, cheesemonger. (Osbaldeston London)  
Earl T. Kingston, barge master. (Clare and co. L.)  
Evans S. Bristol, victualler. (Poole and co. Gray's inn square)  
Folder J. Savage gardens, Tower hill, merchant. (Wilde)  
Fisher T. Liverpool, master mariner. (Dacie and co. L.)  
Fox R. jun. Norwich, silk mercer. [Taylor and co. L.]  
Foot B. Gracechurch street, tavern keeper. [Reardon and co.]  
Firth M. Cooper bridge, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, line burner. (Battye)  
Flaction F. Berwick street, Soho, jeweller. (Mayhew and co.)  
Gray J. Drury lane, baker. (Willett)  
Gorton J. H. and J. and W. Roberts, Tottington, Lancashire, cotton spinners. (Clarke and co. L.)  
Grimsby J. B. Hull, haberdasher. (Kosler and co. L.)  
Goode T. Leominster, draper. (Pearson, L.)  
Gottreux J. Mincing lane, broker. (Blunt and co.)  
Grove J. Liverpool, merchant. [Avison and co.]  
Golding J. Colchester, tanner. (Nelson, L.)  
George S. and R. Webb, Bristol, sugar refiners. (Clarke and co. London)  
George W. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, clothier. (Williams, L.)  
Goldney T. Chippenham, clothier. [Few and co. L.]  
Holbrook G. Fleet market, poultryer. [Kiss]  
Hunter J. and J. Orr, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, merchants. [Parton]  
Hepke T. and H. O. Von Post, St. Mary at hill, merchants. (Smith and co.)  
Holroyde J. Halifax, factor. (Bennett and co. L.)  
Hale S. Bishopgate street, tavern keeper. [Alliston and co.]  
Hadderton J. and J. Morley, Ludgate hill, linen drapers. [Hartley]  
Holder E. Puddingstone, Herefordshire, auctioneer. [Bach, London]

Hartley C. Whitehaven, joiner. [Lowden and co. L.]  
Harris R. Wood street, Spitalfields, stationer. (Hicks)  
Hornby G. Liverpool, brewer. (Blackstock and co. L.)  
Hodgson R. Fleet street, oilman. (Guy)  
Hall W. Highgate, victualler. [Howell, L.]  
Harrold D. Warren street, Fitzroy square, coachmaker. [Abraham]  
Higton I. and J. Brewer, Broadway, Blackfriars, warehouseman. [Swain and co.]  
Harris H. Bradford, Wilts, baker. (King and co. L.)  
Hainshaw J. and J. Swallow, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, carpet manufacturers. [Evans, L.]  
Hirst A. Beverley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer. (Battie, London)  
Illingworth J. Leeds, merchant. (Willson, L.)  
Jordan R. and J. Smith, Stratford, and J. Litchfield, coach proprietors. [Wilkinson, L.]  
Jopson W. and C. Wignall, Liverpool, turpentine distillers. (Adlington and co. L.)  
Jones S. O. Princes street, Lambeth, potter. [Brett and co.]  
Jackson R. W. Melksham, Wilts, grocer. (Hamham, L.)  
Kitchingman J. Cateaton street, merchant. [Gibby]  
Kleft H. W. V. Narrow wall, Lambeth, oil merchant. (Bourdillon and co.)  
Kain R. Curtain road, and W. H. Cath, New Union street, Little Moorhels, merchants. (Stratton and co.)  
Laing C. Garford street, Limehouse hole, ship chandler. [Dennetts and co. L.]  
Lloyd J. Carnarvon, shopkeeper. (Adlington and co. L.)  
Lough R. Upper Ground street, brags founder. [Bleasdale and co.]  
Levet W. Shadwell, grocer. [Amory and co.]  
Lindley W. J. W. and A. Hewer, Bath, silk mercer. (Hodgson, L.)  
Lowe G. Manchester, merchant. [Willis and co.]  
Lawrence R. Minety, Wilts, grocer. (Blake and co. L.)  
Langdon R. fen, Manchester, cotton merchants. (Ellis, L.)  
Lever J. Ashby de la Zouch, draper. (Long and co. L.)  
Lowe G. and B. Cohen, Manchester, futian manufacturers. [Hurd and co. L.]  
Lavell J. York wharf, Lambeth, stone merchant. [Wright]  
Lanfdell J. Northampton square, victualler. (Robinson and co.)  
Lewis J. Mincing lane, merchant. [Noy and co. L.]  
Langton R. London, merchant. [Chester]  
Moon J. Acres' Barn, Lancashire, cotton merchant. (Milne and co. L.)  
Messiter A. Bristol, cloth dealer. [Edmunds, L.]  
Manning W. Bristol, dealer. (King, L.)  
Morton R. M. Shepton Mallet, grocer. [King and co. L.]  
Mallinson D. and P. Lepton, Yorkshire, clothiers. [J. comb and co. L.]  
Meaden W. Bath, coach maker. (Bennett and co. L.)  
Montague D. West street, West Smithfield, soap manufacturer. (Alliston and co.)  
Marks J. Bath place, New road, chinaman. [Lewis]  
Moss B. Chamber street, Goodman's fields, watchmaker. (Mayhew and co.)  
Midgley R. Harden, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer. (Few and co. London)  
Martin M. D. Burlington Arcade, Piccadilly, jeweller. (Cardale and co.)  
Mumford E. Liverpool, silversmith. [Dacie and John, L.]  
Nightingale J. and T. Barne, George street, Portman square, tailors. (Fielder and co.)  
Norris T. White Hart yard Drury lane, victualler  
Orr J. Barge yard, Bucklersbury, merchant. [Parton]  
Oughton J. Deretend Mills, Warwickshire, manufacturer. [Hall, Great James street, L.]  
Pierce R. Exeter, bone mason. (Darke and co. L.)  
Pyer G. Newport, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper. (Poole and co. London)  
Penfold J. Watling street, warehouseman. (Birkett)  
Palmer J. Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, wine and spirit merchant. (Forster and co. L.)  
Puxley J. Aldermanbury, carpenter. (Gray, Kingland road)  
Parsons A. Montagu mews, Mary la bonne, horse dealer. (Fielder and co.)  
Prattington W. and A. L. Bewdley, Worcestershire, grocers. (Benbow and co. L.)  
Peers R. Warrington, grocer. (Mason and co. L.)  
Peake T. Great Coggerhall, corn factor. (Clarke and co. London)  
Parker W. Bridgewater, maltster. [Alexander and co. L.]  
Powell J. and E. Holborn hill, oil and colourman. (Mott)  
Richardson S. Nicholas lane, merchant. (Smith)  
Rossiter E. Warminster, clothier. (Edmunds, L.)  
Ridley R. Basing lane, carpenter. [Hudson]  
Rees W. Lougher But, Glamorganshire, copper smelter. (Price, L.)  
Ramfay W. North Shields, ship owner. (Mitchell and co. L.)  
Rhoades T. jun. Queen street, Hoxton, glass mounter. [Bennett, L.]  
Robinson T. and T. H. and R. Hancock, Manchester, cotton merchants. (Ellis, L.)  
Read J. and J. Hellyer, St. Mary at hill, merchants. (Montrion and co.)  
Richardson T. King street, Spitalfields, silk weaver. (Few and co.)  
Richards J. E. C. and J. Martin's lane, merchant. [Wright]  
Radford E. Strand, tailor. [Lewis]

Self

Self R H Whitecross Street, Grocer, (Willett  
 Smith T York, butter factor, (Eyre, L  
 Stratham P and J Ardwick, Lancashire, (Ellis, L  
 Slingby J Manchester, calico printer, (Kay  
 Shepherd M Farnham, Lancashire, dealer in hops, (Alex-  
 ander and co. L  
 Smith E Tothill Street, chinaman, (Alexander and co, L  
 Greenfield T Hull, ship builder, (Roffler and co, L  
 Smith W Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer, (Amory  
 and co. L  
 Showbridge C Kensington, draper, (Wilde, L  
 Snowden E Canterbury, linen draper, (Walker and co, L  
 Stoddam G Manchester, woollen cord manufacturer,  
 (Adlington and co. L  
 Smithson R Whalley, Lancashire, butter factor, (Ma-  
 kinson, L  
 Swanzy J Austin Friars, merchant, (Dennetts and co,  
 Turk T Rose Street, Newgate market, butcher, (Lewis  
 Thompson T Redcross Street, calenderer, (Palmer and co,  
 Tupman J Great Russell Street, watchmaker, (Jones  
 and co.  
 Taylor F Bristol, snuff seller, (Lambert and co, L  
 Thompson J Joiner Street, Southwark, victualler, (Pratt  
 Taylor G Goldford, liquor merchant (Child  
 Titford C W and J Foster Lane, button sellers, (Jones,  
 New Inn

Willson T St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, carpenter, (Jones  
 Wood R Hart Street, Bloomsbury, paper hanger, (Mudfon  
 Williams W G Throgmorton Street, auctioneer, (Alison  
 and co,  
 Wyatt T St. John's Street, Smithfield, stage coach master,  
 (Williams  
 Warne W Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, (Jones  
 Wharton W and J Leominster, carriers, (Becke, L  
 Watt J Preston, linen draper, (Ellis, L  
 Williams E Birmingham, victualler, (Edmunds, L  
 Wild R Craven Street, Strand, tailor, (Painore  
 Watts W P Co-port, victualler, (Flahman, L  
 Wotherspoon M Liverpool, merchant, (Lowe and co. L  
 Wilton E Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, (Atkinson  
 and co. L  
 Walker B West Smithfield, tailor, (Carpenter  
 Wood B Market Harborough, hoffer, (Taylor, L  
 Williams P G Princes Street, Mary le bone, painter and  
 glazier, (Righey  
 Williams S Brighthelmston, carpenter, (Palmer and  
 France, London  
 Yandall E Hoddesdon, coach proprietor, (Gray, Kings-  
 land road  
 Yates G Tottenham Court Road, plumber, (Turner  
 Zimmer J Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, merchant,  
 (Oakley and Birch.

## DIVIDENDS.

Athworth J Manchester  
 Auckland W J Doncaster  
 Abbott P D Powis place, Great  
 Ormond Street  
 Abbott H Lime Street  
 Ahmead T Bristol  
 Boye R Upper Thames Street  
 Black E Brockton, Shropshire  
 Bragg W Whitehaven  
 Banks R Liverpool  
 Boyce J Romford  
 Brooke J and C Bowstead, Chester  
 Bonser W R Newcomb, and J Sisson,  
 Cannon Street  
 Nayton T and W Kidderminster  
 Batt E J Blackwell, and A W Batt,  
 Witney  
 Bishop T Birmingham  
 Barnard W Lloyd's Coffee house  
 Betts J Honduras Street, Old Street  
 Bryan W, White Lion court, Birchin  
 Lane  
 Bishop A Maidstone  
 Bond W Dover  
 Bell C F and R F Oxford Street  
 Bartlett R Vincent Square  
 Blackburn J Witham, Essex  
 Barnard W Lloyd's coffee house  
 Booth J Gloucester  
 Coburn T Newland, Oxfordshire  
 Crowley T Hull  
 Clancy W Adam's court, Broad Street  
 Coles A Portland Street  
 Charlton J Newcastle upon Tyne  
 Card S fen, Merr, Wilts  
 Coles C Fleet Street  
 Crook M Blackburn, Lancashire  
 Cooke H Coleman Street  
 Children J Tonbridge  
 Cutbush H and W Maidstone  
 Campbell P Liverpool  
 Cartwright G Birmingham  
 Charles W Skipton  
 Cullen M Liverpool  
 Cusile W Bolton le Moors  
 Dewley T and J Willow Street,  
 Bankside  
 Dubois J Erixon  
 Dowdall J Dartmouth Street, West-  
 minster  
 Dean J Dean's buildings, Poplar

Dutfield J Tottenham Street  
 Delamaine H Liverpool  
 De Roure J P and J Hambrook,  
 Angel court, Throgmorton Str.  
 Day R H Tovel, Kent  
 Dibdin J Camberwell  
 Demozzy N Hartley, Whitney  
 Davies J Cardiff  
 Dancy N Bristol  
 Everett J W Cambridge  
 Evans R Grimsby  
 Friday R Jun. Isleworth  
 Fowler J Birchin Lane  
 Furniafs J Liverpool  
 Fletcher J and J Liverpool  
 Ford W Beckington  
 Favence G Cophall court  
 Fowler W and J Staffordshire  
 Gibb J Baxsed, Sussex  
 Gray R Norwich  
 Gower T Weathersfield, Essex  
 Gray J R Wilton, and J Richardson,  
 Liverpool  
 Griffiths J Bristol  
 Garrod S Paddington Street, Lambeth  
 Gowen G Great Prefcott Street  
 Garnett A Liverpool  
 Houghton H Warton, Lancashire  
 Hazard T R Liverpool  
 Hafwell B Wellington, Herefordshire  
 Hamby W Falmouth  
 Hadwen W Lancaster  
 Haddan W Clement's lane  
 How J Finsbury place  
 Harper J Fleet Street  
 Humble S Liverpool  
 Hains J Longton, Lancashire  
 Jones S St. Paul's churchyard  
 Johnson W and T Liverpool  
 Johnson R Plymouth  
 Johnson J E E Hyde Street, Blooms-  
 bury  
 Kirkman J City road  
 Kaye W Liverpool  
 Karples R Dover  
 Long H J V and F B Felloc, Great  
 Tower Street  
 Lane T North Audley Street  
 Logan G S Lenox, P stubbs, and W  
 Welsh, Liverpool  
 Lukey P Fowey

Lean J H Fenchurch Street  
 Mills C E Stamford  
 Morley G Lewes  
 Mead J Stone, Bucks  
 Muir A Leeds  
 Middlewood J W High St. Whitechapel  
 Merac T and M la Porte, Queen  
 Street, Cheapside  
 Marsden S Manchester  
 Miller and Leavitt, Hinton Street,  
 Bethnal green  
 Pallett and Madley, Love lane,  
 Aldermanbury  
 Peyton J Christchurch, Hampshire  
 Pratt J Kennington  
 Poulgram R and H Fowey  
 Polley J Gray's inn lane  
 Powell T Leominster  
 Parker W High Street, Whitechapel  
 Pearson P Liverpool  
 Palmer W Clifton  
 Roper T Ilington  
 Richards S Liverpool  
 Reed W Fleet Street  
 Roberts J Wood Street, Spiral fields  
 Ritchie J and T Moffatt, Liverpool  
 Rees W Bristol  
 Rogers B Ashton upon Mersey, Chesh.  
 Sheath A Boston  
 Smart J Kingsgate Street  
 St. Barbe J Austin Friars  
 Stephenson W Preston  
 Savidge J East Stoke, Nottingham  
 Simpson W T Manchester  
 Simpson G Upper Grosvenor Street  
 Siffell T Jewin Street  
 Smyth E St. Martin's court  
 Tomlinson W Texteth park, Liverpool  
 Tappenden J Faverham  
 Taylor S Oxendon Street  
 Taylor J Gosport  
 Taylor W Liverpool  
 Thistlewood G Muscovy court, Tower  
 Hill  
 Twerlow W Warrington  
 Underville J Birmingham  
 Wolf D and J White, Manchester  
 Wright C Charles Street, Soho Square  
 Watton S Newcastle upon Tyne  
 Woolcombe W and W Rotherhithe  
 Workman J Ousby, Cumberland.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**B**ARLEY-sowing, the last spring corn-  
 seed, is well finished in the latest  
 districts; in the most southern and early,  
 barley is in the ear. Potatoes are above  
 ground and flourishing, and the turnip  
 fallows in excellent condition for the seed.  
 Grass was cut for hay in some few parts  
 of Middlesex on the 17th instant. The  
 crop of grass is great, also of the artificial  
 grasses, with the exception perhaps of  
 clover in some few parts. All the spring  
 crops look as well as the most sanguine  
 expectants could reasonably desire, since  
 something must necessarily be allowed for

the effect of our variable climate. The  
 wheats have been checked occasionally,  
 by the prevalence of cold winds, chiefly in  
 the northern counties; but, on the whole,  
 were never known so forward, or in more  
 fine condition. It is only in the south-  
 western counties, however, that they are  
 in the ear. Scarcely an ear has yet been  
 seen in Middlesex, Herts, or Essex. Rye  
 is forward in ear. The fruit-blossoms  
 have been most luxuriant, and are gene-  
 rally well set. Some partial check of the  
 hop-bine has been experienced; but, for  
 the most part, the appearance is most  
 promising



[June 1,

promising. The cole-seed crop has rather improved. The grub, slug, and caterpillar, have been very active within these few weeks. Cattle and sheep have rather declined in price. Pigs are dear. In wool, little doing. The latter lambing equally successful with the early. The Merino society, at their late meeting, in better spirits than last year; and hopes are yet entertained of growing a home supply of British fine wool. Corn regularly declining in price every market, and must continue to do so, from the foreign stock on hand, and the prospect on the ground. All farmers, not capitalists, tottering to their ruin under a weight of taxation, which should never have been sanctioned by the country, under whatever pretence, and for which all palliative remedies are delusive, or rather an aggravation of the disease. On this subject, a well-known reporter, and one of the most intelligent and practical, observes: "The strides we are making towards the desperate crisis, really outrun the most boding prophecies, the most gloomy anticipations. Perhaps it had been better, if wheat had at once fallen to five shillings a-bushel. A violent attack may be sometimes cured,—a confirmed consumption, never." Should the harvest answer our present prospects, no question of the probability that good wheat may be sold this year at five shillings per bushel. The manufacturing poor are, in certain districts, at this time, in such extreme distress, that without parish support, *thousands* must have literally perished for want; a lesson to those hardened or unthinking mortals, who wantonly aspire to scribble down the

poor-laws of England. The agricultural labourers have been of late more fully employed, although insufficiently paid; but a recent event, of the highest national consequence, has most fortunately and opportunely presented full employment to the whole of the supernumeraries of that class; and reprehensible and unpatriotic must those cultivators be pronounced, who, having the opportunity, from motives of prejudice, decline to make the experiment of SPADE LABOUR, which will be a mean also of improving, to the highest degree, the condition of our arable lands. Mr. Crowther, tenant of Lord Somerville, at Somerville Aston, Gloucestershire, and a correspondent of the Farmer's Journal, has, for several seasons, substituted hand-labour for that of horses, upon his extensive farms, to his full satisfaction, with respect to superior cheapness and efficiency; setting a bold and worthy example, for which his name shall be had in remembrance. Many others, weary of the enormous expence of horses, are employing hand-labour with great success.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. to 6s.—Mutton the same.—Veal 5s. 4d. to 7s.—Lamb 6s. to 7s. 8d.—Pork 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon —Fat per stone of 8lb., 3s. 11d.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 50s. to 72s.—Barley 20s. to 42s.—Oats 19s. to 34s.—The Quartern-loaf in London, 4lb. 5½oz. 11d. to 9d.—Hay 4l. to 7l. 10s. per load.—Clover do. 6l. to 8l.—Straw 2l. 12s. to 3l. 6s.

Coals, in the pool — per chaldron of 36 bushels.

Middlesex; May 24.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the Month of April, 1812.*

	Maxi- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Mini- mum.	Days of the Month.	Wind.	Greatest Variation in 24 hours	Days of the Mth.	Range.	Mean.
Barometer ..	30.05	28	S.E.	28.98	16	S.W.	0.55	11	1.07	29.62
Thermometer	63°	2	N.W.	34°	27	E.	25°	28	29½°	49.58
Thermomet. } hygrometer }	63¾°	30	S.	0	12 & 14	E.	45¾	30	65¼	23.48

Prevailing wind,—E.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 14—Hail 1.

### Clouds.

Cirrus. 12      Cirro-stratus. 19      Cirro-cumulus. 4      Cumulus. 25      Cumulo stratus. 8      Nimbus. 2

With the exception of the 8th, the weather, for the first eleven and last five days of the month, was remarkably fine, and the sky mostly clear. The intermediate period was cloudy; and on the 12th, 19th, and 24th, much rain fell, which on the 18th, was accompanied with hail. Between

eight and nine in the evenings of the 2d, 4th, and 6th, the moon was encircled with large but faint halos. A similar phenomenon also attended the setting sun on the 15th. A. E.

St. John's-square, May 22.

Meteorological

*Meteorological Results of the Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by*  
 THOMAS HANSON, Surgeon.

Latitude 53° 25' North—Longitude 2° 10' West—of London.

Results for March 1819.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.70—maximum, 30.14—minimum, 29.12—range, 1.02 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, 45°.5—maximum, 62°—minimum, 32°—range, 30°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .62 of an inch, which was on the 19th.

Greatest variation of temperature, 17°, which was on the 5th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3.4 inches, number of changes, 11.

Monthly fall of rain, 1.970 inches—rainy days, 20—foggy, 1—snowy 0—hail, 2.

Wind.

N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Variable.	Calm.
0	4	3	0	3	14	4	3	0	0

Brisk winds, 3—Boisterous ones, 0.

Clouds.

Cirrus.	Cumulus.	Stratus.	Cirro-cumulus.	Cirro-stratus.	Cumulo-stratus.	Nimbus.
0	12	0	13	0	1	0

The fall of rain has been trifling this month, except towards the latter end, when about an inch and a-half fell. The temperature, mild throughout, never below freezing, and only once at 32°, which happened on the 18th; but which was soon followed by rain, and strong western winds. The equinoctial gales, which generally usher-in the spring quarter, have this month been very trifling: the Reporter has only noticed three,—two a-few days before, and one about a week after, the equinox; the blowing force never once amounting to a hurricane.

From comparing the mean heat of the

past three months with those of the last twelve years, there appears an evident increase of temperature. The late winters have been less severe, but more humid. For instance, the mean temperatures of the first three months have ranged from 34° to 42°; whereas, the mean of the last three months is 43°: being 4° above a general mean.

The ground has been in most excellent condition for ploughing, and other branches of husbandry; and, if severe frosts do not come on, promises a most abundant supply.

Bridge-street; April 3.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MAY;

*Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.*

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**T**WO committees of parliament have made reports on the promised restoration of a metallic currency.\* Great expectation was excited by their deliberations; and the measures of precaution adopted by dealers in money have created a degree of distress and dismay, in the commercial world, which have not been exceeded since 1810.

In the interval between the publication of the Reports, and the consideration of them in parliament, the agitation was greatly increased; the Funds fell 6 per cent. (from 71 to 65), in two days; and Bank Stock above 40 per cent. (from 250 to 208); but the unanimity of both houses of parliament in supporting the policy of the committees, allayed the agitation of speculators, and the alarm has subsided as quickly as it was excited.

Of course, the shocks suffered by industry, during these financial operations of the state, are felt with peculiar force

\* The Commons' Report at large is published by Clement.

in a country essentially commercial; and are so much at variance with the steady pursuits of industry, as to threaten to drive commerce to other climes, where its profits are not endangered by political ambition and folly. But, the loss of trade, the departure of our manufactures, the ruin of the public finances, and all the consequent social difficulties, are so many necessary results of that moral deformity which generated the late crusades against France, and the manifold crimes of the late wars. Deformity cannot exist in the moral, more than in the physical world, without producing effects which are fatal to its subjects. The passions confer the momenta in one case, just as undue motion confers it in the other; and fatal results are inevitable. None will deny the ascendancy of the passions, during the late wars; and no wise man will, therefore, wonder at the evils which now threaten us on every side.

The reports of the parliamentary committees seemed to prove, that we must either leave the government in possession



sion of the philosopher's stone, or of the power of making money without limit, and bid a long farewell to liberty; or submit to evils and privations, from a restricted currency, which will render it impossible to collect the amount of the revenue, and which will require supplementary London Gazettes to contain the lists of unfortunate Bankrupts.

This, in a few words, is the sum and substance of these voluminous reports. We knew as much before their appearance; we have often expressed their sentiments, in nearly their own language; and Mr. Cobbett, and other writers, have anticipated them by every variety of illustration. Pride, passion, and temporary indulgence, have, however, so far misled the people of England, that the promulgators of these truths have not been popular in polite society; and we doubt whether even the inferences of parliamentary committees, a majority of which consist of friends of ministers, will be considered as wise and prudent, by a majority of a blinded people.

"Better let the Bank alone, than ruin half the nation," has been the clamour of those who do not perceive the effects of conventional currency on our foreign relations; who do not trace in it the true cause of that power of monopoly, which has raised, and which keeps up, the price of all commodities, with reference to labour; and who do not discover, that it constitutes the germ of an *assignat* system, which, if not arrested in the bud, will swell, and grow, till a quatern loaf cannot be procured for a pound sterling, if the intermediate sufferings of poverty permit it to endure so long.

The recommendations of the committee to diminish the issues so as to make Bank-notes scarce and dear, and to give sixty ounces of gold bullion at an arbitrary price, appear however, to us, to threaten many commercial evils, without conferring the desirable benefits of a metallic currency. It offers merely an accommodation to dealers in bullion; who, even at this time, can buy it of the Bank, for Bank-notes, at a market-price. To our apprehension, the plan is deceptive, inefficient, and absurd; yet, it is better to establish a *natural standard* of any kind, than to have none but the *conscience* and *convenience* of the Bank directors; and we therefore prefer the plan of the committees, rather than agree to live under the system which has existed since 1797, and which has generated such extensive calamities. If, in a

choice of difficulties, we were called upon to state our plan, it would be briefly as follows:

I. *Ascertain the highest amount of paper currency which has existed at any one time, during the last three years; take that as a limit, or standard, and then adopt means to prevent the issues from exceeding that limit in future.*

II. *Currency will then find its due level; and, if more is wanted, and it cannot be produced in paper, gold will gradually be introduced, and the prices of commodities will be graduated by the slight changes in the quantity of gold, and not by the destructive ebbings and flowings of paper issues, as at present.*

III. *The means of regulating the issues would be, for the Bank of England to make monthly returns, on the responsibility of the directors; and for the Country bankers to give securities for their respective issues, all which should be endorsed by an officer of government.*

IV. *In return for the advantages thus conferred,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent should be paid to the state; which, on a presumed issue of 50 millions, would produce  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million per annum to the revenue.*

*Documents relative to the Affairs of the Bank, and the proposed return to a Currency of the precious Metals.*

#### I.

*Resolutions adopted by the House of Commons, on recommendation of the Committee.*

That it is expedient to continue the restriction on payments in cash by the Bank of England, beyond the time to which it is at present limited by law.

That it is expedient that a definite period should be fixed for the termination of the restriction on cash payments; and that preparatory measures should be taken, with a view to facilitate and ensure, on the arrival of that period, the payment of the promissory notes of the Bank of England in the legal coin of the realm.

That, in order to give to the Bank a greater controul over the issues of their notes than they at present possess, provision ought to be made for the gradual repayment to the Bank of the sum of 10,000,000*l.*: being part of the sum due to the Bank, on account of advances made by them for the public service, and on account of the purchase of Exchequer bills under the authority of acts of the legislature.

That it is expedient to provide, by law, that from the 1st of February, 1820, the Bank shall be liable to deliver, on demand, gold of standard fineness, having been assayed and stamped at his Majesty's Mint, (a quantity of not less than sixty ounces

ounces being required), in exchange for such an amount of notes of the Bank as shall be equal to the value of the gold so required, at the rate of 4l. 1s. per ounce.

That from the 1st October, 1820, the Bank shall be liable to deliver, on demand, gold of standard fineness, assayed and stamped as before mentioned, (a quantity of not less than sixty ounces being required), in exchange for such an amount of notes as shall be equal to the value of the gold so required, at the rate of 3l. 19s. 6d. per ounce.

That from the 1st May, 1821, the Bank shall be liable to deliver, on demand, gold of standard fineness, assayed and stamped as before mentioned, (a quantity of not less than sixty ounces being required), in exchange for such an amount of notes as shall be equal in value to the gold so required, at the rate of 3l. 17s. 10½d. per ounce.

That the Bank may, at any period between the 1st February, 1820, and the 1st May, 1821, undertake to deliver gold of standard fineness, assayed and stamped as before mentioned, at any rate between the sums of 4l. 1s. per ounce, and 3l. 17s. 10½d. per ounce; but that such intermediate rate having been once fixed by the Bank, that rate shall not be subsequently increased.

That from the 1st May, 1823, the Bank shall pay its notes, on demand, in the legal coin of the realm.

That it is expedient to repeal the laws prohibiting the melting, and the exportation, of the coin of the realm.

## II.

### Communication made by the Bank to Government.

At a Court of Directors at the Bank, on Thursday the 20th May, 1819,

The directors of the Bank of England having taken into their most serious consideration the Reports of the Secret Committees of the two Houses of Parliament, appointed to enquire into the state of the Bank of England, with reference to the expediency of the resumption of cash payments at the period now fixed, have thought it their duty to lay before his Majesty's ministers, as early as possible, their sentiments with regard to the measures suggested by these Committees for the approbation of parliament.

In the first place it appears, that in the view of the Committees, the measure of the Bank re-commencing cash payments on the 5th July next, the time prescribed by the existing law, "is utterly impracticable, and would be entirely inefficient, if not ruinous."

Secondly, It appears that, the two Committees have come to their conclusion at a period when the outstanding notes of the Bank of England do not much exceed 25,000,000l., when the price of gold is

about 4l. 1s. per ounce, and when there is great distress from the stagnation of commerce, and the fall of prices of imported articles.

It must be obvious to his Majesty's ministers, that, as long as such a state of things shall last, or one in any degree similar, without either considerable improvement on one side, or growing worse on the other, the Bank, acting as it does at present, and keeping its issues nearly at the present level, could not venture to return to cash payments with any probability of benefit to the public, or safety to the establishment.

The two committees of parliament, apparently actuated by this consideration, have advised that the Bank shall not open payments in coin for a period of four years, but shall be obliged, from the 1st of May, 1821, to discharge their notes in standard gold bullion at Mint price, when demanded, in sums not amounting to less than thirty ounces. And, as it appears to the committee expedient that this return to payments, at Mint price, should be made gradually, they propose, that on the 1st day of February next the Bank should pay their notes in bullion, if demanded, in sums not less than sixty ounces, at the rate of 4l. 1s. an ounce; and from the 1st of October, 1820, to the 1st of May following, at 3l. 19s. 6d. an ounce.

If the directors of the Bank have a true comprehension of the views of the Committees, in submitting this scheme to Parliament, they are obliged to infer that the object of the Committees is to secure, at every hazard, and under every possible variation of circumstances, the return of payments in gold, at Mint price, for Bank notes, at the expiration of two years, and that this measure is so to be managed, that the Mint price denominations shall ever afterwards be preserved, leaving the market or exchange price of gold to be controlled by the Bank, solely by the amount of their issues of their notes.

It further appears to the directors, with regard to the final execution of this plan, and the payment of Bank notes in gold, at Mint price, that discretionary power is to be taken away from the Bank, and that it is merely to regulate its issues, and make purchases of gold, so as to be enabled to answer all possible demands whenever its treasury shall be again opened for the payment of its notes.

Under these impressions, the directors of the Bank think it right to observe to his Majesty's ministers, that being engaged to pay, on demand, their notes in statutable coin, at the Mint price of 3l. 17s. 10½d. per ounce, they ought to be the last persons who should object to any measure calculated to effect that end; but, as it is incumbent on them to consider the effect of any measure to be adopted, as operating



on the general issue of their notes, by which all the private banks are regulated, and of which the whole currency, exclusive of the notes of private bankers, is composed, they feel themselves obliged, by the new situation in which they have been placed by the Restriction Act of 1797, to bear in mind not less their duties to the establishment over which they preside, than their duties to the community at large, whose interests in a pecuniary and commercial relation have, in a great degree, been confided to their discretion.

The directors being thus obliged to extend their views, and embrace the interests of the whole community in their consideration of this measure, cannot but feel a repugnance, however involuntary, to pledge themselves in approbation of a system which, in their opinion, in all its great tendencies and operations, concerns the country in general, more than the immediate interests of the Bank alone.

It is not certainly a part of the regular duty of the Bank, under its original institution, to enter into the general views of policy by which this great empire is to be governed in all its commercial and pecuniary transactions, which exclusively belong to the Administration, to Parliament, and to the community at large: nor is it the province of the Bank to expound the principles by which these views ought to be regulated. Its peculiar and appropriate duty is the management of the concerns of the Banking establishment, as connected with the payment of the interest of the National Debt, the lodgments consigned to its care, and the ordinary advances it has been accustomed to make to Government.

But, when the Directors are now to be called upon in the new situation in which they are placed by the Restriction Act, to procure a fund for supporting the whole national currency, either in bullion or in coin, and when it is proposed that they should effect this measure within a given period, by regulating the market price of gold, by a limitation of the amount of the issue of Bank notes, with whatever distress such limitation may be attended to individuals or the community at large, they feel it their bounden and imperious duty to state their sentiments thus explicitly, in the first instance to his Majesty's ministers, on this subject, that a tacit consent and concurrence at this juncture may not, at some future period, be construed into a previous implied sanction, on their part, of a system which they cannot but consider fraught with very great uncertainty and risk.

It is impossible for them to decide beforehand what shall be the course of events for the next two, much less for the next four, years; they have no right to hazard a flattering conjecture, for which they

have not real grounds, in which they may be disappointed, and for which they may be considered responsible. They cannot venture to advise an unrelenting continuance of pecuniary pressures upon the commercial world, of which it is impossible for them either to foresee or estimate the consequences.

The directors have already submitted to the House of Lords the expediency of the Bank paying its notes in bullion, at the market price of the day, with a view of seeing how far favourable commercial balances may operate in restoring the former order of things, of which they might take advantage. And with a similar view they have proposed, that Government should repay the Bank a considerable part of the sums that have been advanced upon Exchequer bills.

These two measures would allow time for a correct judgment to be formed upon the state of the bullion market, and upon the real result of those changes, which the late war may have produced in all its consequences of increased public debt, increased taxes, increased prices, and altered relations, as to interest, capital, and commercial dealings, with the Continent; and how far the alterations thus produced are temporary or permanent, and to what extent, and in what degree, they operate.

It was the design of the Directors, in pursuance of the before mentioned two measures, to take advantage of every circumstance which could enable the Bank to extend its purchases of bullion, as far as a legitimate consideration of the ordinary wants of the nation for a sufficient currency could possibly warrant. Beyond this point they do not consider themselves justified in going, upon any opinion, conjecture, or speculation, merely their own: and when a system is recommended, it seems to take away from the Bank anything like a discretionary consideration of the necessities and the distresses of the commercial world. If the directors withhold their previous consent, it is not from want of deference to his Majesty's government, or to the opinions of the committees of the two houses of parliament; but solely from a serious feeling that they have no right whatever to invest themselves of their own accord, with the responsibility of countenancing a measure in which the whole community is so deeply involved; and possibly to compromise the universal interests of the empire, in all the relations of agriculture, manufacture, commerce, and revenue, by a seeming acquiescence, or declared approbation, on the part of the directors of the Bank of England.

The consideration of these great questions, and of the degree in which all these leading and commanding interests may be affected by the measure proposed, rests with



with the Legislature; and it is for them, after solemn deliberation, and not for the Bank, to determine and decide upon the course to be adopted.

Whatever reflections may have from time to time been cast upon the Bank—whatever invidious representations of its conduct may have been made, the cautious conduct it adopted in so measuring the amount of currency, as to make it adequate to the wants both of the nation and of the government, at the same time keeping it within reasonable bounds, when compared to what existed before the war, as is shewn in the Lords' Reports, pp. 10, 11, 12, and 13; the recent effort to return to a system of cash payments, which commenced with the fairest prospects (but which was afterwards frustrated by events that could not be foreseen nor controuled by the Bank), are of themselves a sufficient refutation of all the obloquy which has been so undeservedly heaped upon the establishment.

The directors of the Bank of England, in submitting these considerations to his Majesty's ministers, request that they may be allowed to assure them, that it is always their anxious desire, as far as depends upon them, to aid, by every consistent means, the measures of the legislature for furthering the prosperity of the empire.

(Signed) ROBERT BEST, Sec.

### III.

*Petition of certain Bankers and others, forming the Minority of the Meeting at the London Tavern,*

*To the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.*

Humbly sheweth,—That by an act passed in the fifty-eight year of the reign of his present majesty, reciting that an Act was passed in the forty-fourth year of his present majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to continue until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, the restrictions contained in several Acts made in the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, forty-second, and forty-third years of the reign of his present majesty, on payments of cash by the Bank of England; which Act had, by several subsequent Acts, been continued until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. And reciting, that unforeseen circumstances which had occurred since the passing of the last of the said Acts, had rendered it expedient that the said restrictions should be further continued, and that another period should be fixed for the termination thereof, it is enacted, that the said Act should be, and the same was thereby further continued until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

That the same circumstances which rendered it expedient that the said restrictions should be continued by the said

Act of the fifty-eighth year of the reign of his present majesty, until the fifth day of July one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, have not ceased to exist.

That your petitioners have reason to apprehend, that measures are in contemplation with reference to the resumption of cash payments by the Bank of England, which, in the opinion of your petitioners, will, as they humbly submit to your lordships, tend to a forced, precipitate, and highly injurious, contraction of the circulating medium of the country.

That the consequences of such contraction will, as your petitioners humbly conceive, be to add to the burthen of the public debt, greatly to increase the pressure of the taxes, to lower the value of all landed and commercial property, seriously to affect both public and private credit, to embarrass and reduce all the operations of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and to throw out of employment (as in the calamitous year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen,) a great proportion of the industrious and labouring classes of the community.

That your petitioners are fortified in the opinion which they have thus humbly submitted to your lordships, by the distresses experienced by the commercial, trading, manufacturing, and agricultural interest of the kingdom, from the partial reduction of the Bank issues, which, it appears, has recently taken place.

That your petitioners humbly beg leave to represent to your lordships, that they are fully convinced, that neither the manner, nor the time, which your petitioners have reason to apprehend, is intended to be proposed for the resumption of cash payments, is suited to avoid the evils which they anticipate.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray your lordships to take the premises into your serious consideration, and that the time, as at present fixed by law, for the termination of the restriction upon payments of cash by the Bank of England, may be extended to a period which shall not tend to a forced and precipitate contraction of the circulating medium of the country, or to embarrass trade, or to injure public credit, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. And that your lordships will be pleased to grant such further or other relief in the premises, as to your lordships shall seem meet.

### IV.

*Resolutions of the Majority at the London Tavern.*

That a paper currency, not convertible into specie at the option of the holder, enables the issuers, by extending and contracting the amount, arbitrarily to produce fluctuations in the value of all property.

That such a power ought not to be entrusted



[June 1,

trusted to any body of men whatever ; and that with a metallic currency such a power is not, and from its nature cannot be, confided even to sovereignty itself.

That at the stoppage of the Bank, in 1797, time was granted it to resume its cash payments, which it engaged to do in five months. That, from time to time, the public has been deluded with repeated engagements of the same kind, which have never been fulfilled, and which have been thus renewed for the space of twenty-two years. During this period, fluctuations of the greatest magnitude in the value of property have brought distress and ruin upon the community.

That, after four years of peace, the same delusory promises are again held out for the sole benefit of the Bank of England ; and that it is high time to return to the ancient and wholesome currency of the country.

## V.

*Items in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee on the Bank.*

The Appendix to the Report of the House of Commons contains various important documents relative to the commercial and monied operations of the United Kingdom. The following are the results of some of them :

The total amount of bank-notes in circulation on the 26th April was ..... £27,456,900  
Which was an increase since the 6th of the same month of .... 3,047,130  
On February 11, 1819, the one and two-pound notes in circulation amounted together to the sum of ..... 7,445,103

Between the 29th of February, 1816, and the 31st of August, 1818, nearly five millions of foreign property appear to have been drawn from our funds. The importations of grain into England appear to have amounted in value in 1818, to.....£13,271,659

It appears, by the first report of the Parliamentary Finance Committee, that the total amount of the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland, in the year 1818, was 53,563,937*l.*, and that the probable expenditure of the United Kingdom for the current year is estimated at 67,779,88*l.*

By a second report, it appears, that the number of the non-commissioned officers and privates ordered to be discharged in October last amounted to 26,553 men ; but, when the regimental reductions now in progress shall be completed, the total reduction will ultimately amount to 31,916 rank and file, and 4,493 horses. The intended peace establishment of the army, exclusive of the regiments of cavalry and infantry serving in the East Indies, will then amount to—

Cavalry.....	8,954
Foot guards .....	5,760
Infantry .....	55,080

Making a total of ..... 69,790 men.

The Committee next present an account of the charge of the land forces, exclusive of the troops serving in France, for 1818, and of the troops serving in the East Indies ; by which it appears, that the estimate for the present year amounts to 6,582,802*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

ONE of the most numerous meetings of merchants, bankers, traders, and others, that ever assembled upon any commercial occasion, took place on the 18th ult. at the City of London Tavern, to petition Parliament against any measures which, by a forced contraction of the paper currency, might tend to embarrass still further the general trade of the country ; Mr. Bainbridge, of Warwick-square, in the chair. Sir Robert Peel, in a speech of some length, amidst much hissing and disapprobation, moved several resolutions, hostile to the resumption of cash payments by the Bank ; which were seconded by Mr. Attwood, banker. Mr. Charles Pearson afterwards moved a series of counter-resolutions, approving of the Reports of the Committee of the House of Commons, and urging the necessity of the Bank paying in specie ; these were seconded by Mr. Wooller. The show of hands was held to be in favour of the amendment ; but, as the chairman assigned the majority

to Sir Robert, great confusion arose, and his decision was pronounced unfair and partial ; and he and his friends were forced to leave the room. The meeting then voted Major Cartwright into the chair, condemned the original resolutions, and confirmed their own. The original objects of the meeting were, therefore, rendered abortive.

A numerous and respectable meeting of Licensed Victuallers was lately held at the Freemasons' Tavern, to petition Parliament against the present oppressive system of licensing : Mr. Clerk in the chair. A Mr. Smith proposed a string of resolutions, which were agreed to unanimously. Gross acts of oppression were mentioned as exercised on the victuallers by the brewers, whose power they had as much reason to dread as that of the magistrates. Out of 45,000 public-houses through the country, from 12 to 14,000 were owned by brewers ; and the miseries of the victuallers in London were light compared with

with those individuals in the country. It was stated as a fact, that the brewers in the country very often obtained a discount from the spirit-merchant for compelling their houses to take his article.

An improved air-jacket, for preserving lives in cases of shipwreck, or for persons who cannot swim, was lately exhibited on the Thames, from the Strand to London-bridge. It appears admirably calculated for the purpose.

At the late Old Bailey Sessions, THIRTY-TWO prisoners received sentence of death, eleven to be transported for life, and seventy-four for seven years.

## MARRIED.

Mr. J. R. Lake, of Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury, to Miss S. Beaumont, of Southmill, Bishop Stortford.

C. D. Gordon, esq. of Dulwich-hill, to Miss M. Phillips, of Longworth, Herefordshire.

Mr. Wm. J. Layton, of West Moulsey, Surrey, to Miss Mary Barrett, of Kennington.

Mr. F. N. C. Hilliard, of Gray's-inn, to Miss L. E. Hallett, of Denford-house, Berks.

A. Grant, esq. of Clapham, to Miss H. Thorold, of Weelsby-house, Lincolnshire.

H. Cheape, esq. to Miss M. Carstairs, of Stratford-green.

Mr. D. Langton, jun. of Wandsworth, to Miss Sarah Sherwin, of Moor-farm, Petworth.

B. Wilson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss M. Harries, of Woburn-place.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Chas. Ridge, esq. of Chichester, to Miss A. L. Cartwright, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

P. Morris, esq. of the Hurst, Shropshire, to Miss Field, of Duke-street, Westminster.

R. Smirke, jun. esq. of the Albany, Piccadilly, to Miss L. Freston.

W. H. Quayle, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister, to Miss Mary Marg. Noble, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

R. Hedger, esq. of West-square, to Miss I. R. Davis.

J. Howard, esq. of West-fields, Herts, to Miss A. M. Sparks, of Tottenham.

At St. George's, Hanover square, H. R. Hoare, to Miss A. T. Drake, of Shardeloes, Bucks.

At St. James'-church, S. Graham, esq. M.P. for Hull, to Miss C. Langston, of Sarsden-house, Oxfordshire.

Mr. T. A. Lack, of Westham, to Miss E. Westlake, of Hackney-terrace.

S. Emly, jun. esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss J. Young, of Lewisham.

J. Clark, esq. of Kensington, to Miss E. Gilbanks, of Aspatria, Cumberland.

G. Wrangham, esq. of Bridlington, to Miss L. Porter, of Charles-square, Hoxton.

Mr. J. Stovold, of Guildford, to Miss E. Ward, of Farham.

C. W. Warren, esq. of Bedford-place, Clapham, to Miss H. M. Keeling, of Cambridge.

Mr. J. Knaggs, of Judd-street, to Miss S. Brett, of Jamaica.

Mr. I. Bates, of Brixton, to Miss Hall, of Kensington Gore Terrace.

At Fulham, H. Andrews, esq. to Miss M. E. Kinchant, of Baston, Herefordshire.

B. P. Browne, esq. of the 21st Light Dragoons, to Miss L. Amsenck, of Chiswick.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Miss Glover, of Keppell-street, Russell-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robt. Taylor, esq. of Brighton, to Miss M. Brummell, of London.

J. Jenkyns, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss A. Chalmer, of Westcomb-house, Somerset.

The Earl Temple, eldest son of the Marquis of Buckingham, to Lady Mary Campbell, daughter of the Earl of Breadalbane.

At St. Mary-le-bone, M. D. D. Dalison, of Hamptons, Kent, to Anna Maria, daughter of Sir John Shaw, bart. of Kenward.

J. W. Bell, esq. of Bernard street, Russell-square, to Miss A. M. Lutty, of Lambeth.

C. Corder, of Cavendish-street, to Rachel Atkinson, of Sewardstone, Essex, both of the Society of Friends.

J. Scott, esq. of Islington, to Miss Ley, of Stoke Newington.

Mr. C. Collinge, of Bridge-road, to Miss Wheeler, of Holborn.

## DIED.

In Kentish-town, 71, the widow of J. Parkinson, esq. of Racquet-court, Fleet-street, and mother of Mr. T. P. of Lower Brooke-street.

In Baker-street, 70, Mrs. C. Fonnereau.

In Gray's-inn place, 78, E. Clarke, esq. late one of the cashiers to the treasurer of the navy.

At Pentonville, 66, John Norwood, esq. many years a respectable corn-factor in London.

In Coleman-street, J. Pollard, esq.

On Clapham-terrace, John Gulliat, esq. suddenly.

In Lawrence Pountney-lane, Mrs. J. R. Pizey.

In Sidmouth-street, Mecklenburgh-square, Miss A. Greig.

At Tottenham-green, Mary, wife of E. W. Windus, esq.

In Somerset-street, Portman-square, Lieut.-col. Warden, of the Bombay Establishment.

In George-street, Bryanstone-square, Alice, wife of B. Barnewell, esq.

In St. James' place, 87, the Countess Dowager Poulett.

At Lambeth, 87, Mary, widow of Capt. Talbot, R.N.

At



At Knightsbridge, J. Grace, esq.

In Red Lion-square, Dr. P. Werner, late of Gibraltar.

In Gloucester-place, 53, R. Clay, esq.

In Montague-street, Russell-square, the wife of A. Hart, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, the widow of John Williams, esq. of Sion-gardens, Aldermanbury.

In Fleet-street, 27, Mr. R. Brasbridge, only son of Mr. B. silversmith.

In Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. E. T. Taylor, late of Amptill, Beds.

At Peckham, 70, H. T. Latham, esq. formerly of Lower Thames-street, salt-merchant.

In her 63d year, Mrs. Barker, late of Croydon.

At Upper East Sheen, 85, Mrs. Hawkes, widow of J. H. esq. of Cecil-street.

In Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars'-road, 21, Mrs. A. W. Steele.

At Harefield, near Uxbridge, Marianne Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. G. Faussett.

In Sheriard-street, Golden-square, 87, Leopold John Thomas de Michell, esq.

In Duke-street, Manchester-square, Lady Twisden, wife of Sir John T. bart. of Bradbourn-park, Kent.

In Kensington, R. Barry, esq. secretary to the Consolidated Board of General Officers, and receiver of the King's rents in South Wales and Monmouth.

In Clarges-street, 69, Lady Charlotte Onslow.

At Twickenham, 86, John Fryer, esq.

In Hans'-place, 81, C. Saville, esq. M.P. for Oakhampton, formerly known as Christopher Atkins, and as a contractor for government.

At Somers'-town, 83, the Rev. B. Allen.

In Baker-street, Miss Rush, eldest daughter of R. Rush, esq. the American envoy.

At Richmond, 75, Mrs. Minet, widow of D. M., esq. of Grosvenor-street.

In Nottingham-place, Mrs. Webber, widow of W. W. esq. late of Vanbrough-house, Kent.

In Great Portland-street, 38, R. M. Herne, esq. of the Commissariat Department.

In Store-street, Bedford-square, R. Calcraft, esq. of the Audit Office.

In Half Moon-street, Major Scott Waring, who in the House of Commons was active in his exertions in behalf of the late Warren Hastings. He was distinguished for his amiable character; and for his intelligence and love of literature.

In St. James's-place, R. Lyster, esq. of Rowton Castle, Shropshire, M.P. for Shrewsbury.

At Lisbon, the Duke of Buccleugh. He was lord-lieutenant of the counties of Edinburgh and Dumfries, a knight of the Thistle; and was born May 24, 1772. He married, in 1795, the youngest daughter of Viscount Sydney; and by her, who died in 1814, he has left four sons and four daughters. The family has obtained lately considerable accessions of property from the Montagu and Queensberry estates.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. T. STRONG, to the rectory of Theburton, Suffolk.

Rev. L. WALTON, to the mastership of the Free Grammar School, at Scarning.

Rev. W. H. H. HARTLEY, one of the domestic chaplains to Lord Anson.

Rev. E. VALPY, B.D. to the vicarage of South Walsham, St. Mary, Norfolk.

Rev. E. GRAY, B.A. to the rectory of Kirby Misperton, Yorkshire.

Rev. FRANCIS COLEMAN, M.A. to the rectory of Humber, diocese of Hereford.

Rev. DENNY BERNERS, LL.B. to the archdeaconry of Suffolk.

Rev. JOHN MADDY, D.D. to the rectory of Hartest with Boxtead, Suffolk.

Rev. JAMES CUMMING, to the rectory of North Runcton with Hardwick and Setchy, Norfolk.

Rev. T. B. SYER, to the rectory of Little Wratting, Suffolk.

Rev. HENRY BOWER, M.A. to the vicarage of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, with the rectory of Staple Fitzpaine.

Hon. and Rev. GEORGE PELLEW, to the vicarage of Lasing, Essex.

Rev. Dr. HOLLOWAY, of Liverpool, to the living of Stanton, Shropshire.

### WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

*Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.*

#### DR. CHARLES BURNEY.

**D**R. Burney's family have long been distinguished for their proficiency in music, as well as in literature and the fine arts. His uncle was a very eminent music master, and fifty-four years organist of Shrewsbury. Of his father, the venerable and learned historian of music, it is unnecessary here to enlarge. His eldest brother, Capt. James Burney, R. N. is as justly valued for the great extent of his nautical talents and independent spirit, as

for his urbanity of manners and philanthropy; and the high reputation of Dr. Burney's sisters, Madame D'Arblay and Miss Sarah Harriet Burney, is incontestably established.

Charles Burney, the second son of Dr. Charles Burney, was born at Lynn, Dec. 6, 1757, while his father was organist there. In Feb. 1768 Mr. Burney was admitted on the foundation at the Charter-house; whence he went to Caius College, Cambridge. Here he distinguished



distinguished himself by his patient industry, by the depth of his literary researches, and by his extraordinary skill in the Greek language. He soon however removed to King's College, Old Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1781. In the next year he commenced his career as a classical instructor, at an academy at Highgate. But he did not remain long there; for his friend Dr. Dunbar, professor of moral philosophy in the University of Aberdeen, with whom he had formed a friendship during his residence in the north, recommended him in the warmest manner as an assistant to the late Dr. William Rose, of Chiswick. Dr. Rose was well known in the literary world as the translator of Sallust, and as one of the earliest writers in the *Monthly Review*. He still occasionally continued his contributions; and it was undoubtedly by his intervention that Mr. Burney became a critic. The Rev. George Isaac Huntingford, author of an "Introduction to the writing of Greek," having published a collection of verses in that language, under the title of "*Monostrophica*," Mr. Burney commenced his literary labours by a very accurate and masterly examination of this work. These articles appeared in the *Monthly Review* for June and Aug. 1783; and were, as there seems reason for supposing, among his first efforts. They quickly attracted the attention of the public, and had considerable influence in fixing his reputation as a Greek scholar.

In June 1783, Mr. Burney married the second daughter of Dr. Rose; and in 1786, opened a school on his own account at Fair Lawn House, Hammersmith; whence, after the lapse of seven years, he removed to Greenwich, and there established the very flourishing academy, over which his representative now so worthily presides.

In 1792, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow.

It was not till 1807, that Dr. B. entered into holy orders. If it had been otherwise, it is probable the highest honours in the church would have rewarded his distinguished character. In 1811, he was appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains, and in the same year presented to the vicarage of Herne Hill. In 1812, he received the honorary degree of D.D. from the Archbishop of Canterbury; who also presented him to the valuable rectory of St. Paul, Deptford; to which he added, in 1815, the rectory of Cliffe, in the county of Surrey.

Dr. Burney was also professor of ancient literature in the Royal Academy, and honorary librarian of the Royal Institution.

Dr. Burney retired to his rectory at Deptford; where, after a slow but gradual

decay, he resigned all worldly cares on the 28th of December, 1817. His death was at the last sudden, being occasioned by apoplexy, with which he was first seized on the morning of Christmas-day, as he was preparing for his pulpit; and under which attack he languished only three days.

After the death of the late Mr. Townley, Dr. Burney obtained the fine manuscript Homer, which passes under his name, and has been rated so high by some connoisseurs, as to have been lately estimated at the sum of 1000*l*. The *Codex Crippsianus* also of the Greek orators, came into his possession likewise by purchase, and may be deemed invaluable, as, in addition to a purer text, it contains some parts of their speeches never hitherto published. Of his printed books also, some were of a very rare description, in high preservation, and bound with an unrivalled degree of taste and richness. The number amounted to nearly 14,000; and many of these were of additional value, from the manuscript notes of H. Stephens, Bentley, Markland, and himself, with which the margins are sometimes crowded.

This rare collection, at one and the same time presented, in the Greek dramatic authors, and in a few other works, the text of the first edition, with all its subsequent and progressive states of improvement. Here was to be found a work in its primary state, exactly as it had been originally presented to the public; and by its side was to be seen each step towards perfection, in regular succession. Some idea of its extent and value may be formed, from the comparative estimate published of the number of editions of several celebrated works, from which it appears, that the Burneyian collection, on an average, contained at least four times the number of those which were then in the British Museum!

Dr. Burney, during the last twenty-five or thirty years of his life, maintained the highest character as a scholar. He, indeed, ranked absolutely in the foremost line of eminence; and, although in a general point of view, his precise station cannot be exactly ascertained, yet in respect to an intimate acquaintance with the Greek drama, he might, perhaps, have justly claimed the first. His critical acumen was commensurate with his extensive learning, while the native energies of his mind assisted not a little, both in society and in the closet, to secure to him a pre-eminence, which would only have existed in a smaller degree, had he been less addicted to books.

Dr. Burney was of a disposition the most sociable, and all who knew him must confess that he was both hospitable and generous. On all occasions, his wit and pleasantry were conspicuous; and, as he possessed



possessed an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, his company was of course greatly courted. Such indeed, and so various, were his powers, and his means of conveying pleasure at the festive board, that of late years he had been generally invited to take the chair at all those beneficent meetings, the avowed objects of which were to raise sufficient funds for the maintenance of the wives and children of those, who had entitled themselves to the gratitude of the public, either by their literary or scholastic labours.

Immediately after his death, a subscription was commenced for a monument to his memory, which has recently been erected by Goblet; the inscription, of which we subjoin a copy, was furnished, at the request of the subscribers, by his friend and schoolfellow, the Rev. Josiah Thomas, Archdeacon of Bath.

Charles Burney, D.D. F.R.S. F.S.A.  
Rector of this parish, and of Cliffe, in this county,  
prebendary of Lincoln,

and chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.  
Born December 3, 1757, died December 28, 1817.

In him were united  
the highest attainments in learning,  
with manners at once dignified and  
attractive;  
peculiar promptitude and accuracy of  
judgment,  
with equal generosity and kindness of  
heart.  
His zealous attachment to the Church of  
England  
was tempered by moderation;  
and his impressive discourses from the  
pulpit  
became doubly beneficial,  
from the influence of his own example.  
The parishioners of St. Paul's, Deptford,  
erected this monument  
as a record of their affection  
for their revered pastor, monitor, and  
friend;  
of their gratitude for his services,  
and of their unspeakable regret for his loss.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

**T**HE meeting of the Tyneside Agricultural Society, was lately held at Ovingham; it was numerous and respectably attended.

The anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare was lately celebrated at Sunderland.

A general meeting of the shopkeepers in Alnwick, was lately held, when it was unanimously agreed to petition the House of Commons against the partial taxation on shops attached to houses.

J. G. Lambton, esq. M.P. is about to erect, at his sole expence, a handsome stone bridge over the river Wear, near Lambton-hall, in the county of Durham. It is to consist of a single arch of upwards of eighty feet span.

**Married.]** Mr. T. Chapman, to Miss M. Hindmash: Mr. A. Richardson, to Miss M. Affleck: all of Newcastle.—Mr. T. E. Vipond, of Newcastle, to Miss M. B. Wilson, of Alnwick.—Mr. R. Tiffin, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Haig, of Tweedmouth.—Mr. W. Robinson, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Johnson, of Carlisle.—Mr. T. Laidlaw, of Newcastle, to Miss D. Pearson, of Benton.—Mr. T. Palmer Hughes, of Newcastle, to Miss Robson, of Dent's-hill.—Mr. J. Arundale, of Newcastle, to Miss J. Nairn, of Morpeth.—Mr. T. Graham, of Gateshead, to Miss S. Teasdale, of Newcastle.—Mr. F. Tinn, to Miss M. Brown: Mr. W. Turnbull, to Miss M. Paul: Mr. R. Brown, to Miss M. Tuart: all of North Shields.—Mr. R. Cheesment, to Miss M. Young, both of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr.

M. Watson, to Miss M. Christopher, both of Stockton.—Mr. R. Field, of Monkwearmouth, to Mrs. Flett, of South Shields.—William Smith, esq. of the Leazes, Hexham, to Miss Nicholson, of Summerrods-house.—Mr. G. Carr, to Mrs. Farrow, both of Hexham.—Mr. N. Sunter, to Miss J. Blanch, both of Windy Nook.—Mr. W. Hall, of Chester Stones, to Miss Bowman, of Ryhope.—Mr. G. Fletcher, of Sedgefield, to Miss B. Reed, of Durham.—Mr. R. Davis, of Eighton Banks, to Miss Jarvis, of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. G. Thompson, to Miss C. Pringle, both of Shawdon-hill.

**Died.]** At Newcastle, at the Forth Banks, Mr. A. Hedley.—42, Mrs. M. Lee, deservedly regretted.—51, Mr. R. Kinear.—75, Mr. H. Benson, respected.—42, Mr. W. Wilson.—83, Mr. T. Todd.—Miss M. Bell.—In Cumberland row, 47, Mr. R. Forster, much respected.—In Colingwood-street, Mrs. J. Hall.—In Percy-street, 90, Mrs. Catherine Clayton.—At Chimney-mills, 47, Mr. John Mitchell, proprietor and editor of the "Tyne Mercury," which he commenced about eighteen years since. In its establishment, he struggled through oppositions and difficult circumstances, that many would have considered as impossibilities; but, from the beginning to his death, he continued firm and inflexible in the principles of liberty and independence. We copy, as above, from the "Tyne Mercury;" but we can state, on our own knowledge, during many years' intercourse, that we have always regarded Mr. M. as one of the few conductors of provincial

provincial papers, who, in spite of allurements on the one hand, and of persecution on the other, has never abused his powers as a journalist, nor on any occasion compromised what he considered the truth. He was fortunate in leaving a son able and willing to tread in his steps; and we trust, therefore, that the *Tyne Mercury* will, for many years, continue to be distinguished as one of the most undaunted champions of liberty in the enlightened and populous counties of the North.

At Durham, 74, Mr. R. Brockett, sen.—85, Mr. H. Orton, much respected.

At North Shields, 33, Mrs. A. Lancaster.—51, Mrs. E. Graham.—88, Mr. J. Harrison.—45, Mrs. E. Strangeways.—49, Mrs. S. Crickett.—66, Mrs. E. Rowley.—27, Mr. J. Jackson.—In Toll-square, 60, Mrs. E. Walker.—36, Mrs. M. Chater.—30, Mr. R. Blair.

At Darlington, 74, Mrs. Redhead.—40, Mrs. J. Pomphrett.

At Tynemouth, 54, Mrs. M. Wilson.

At Bishop-auckland, 66, Mr. G. Wrangham.—42, Mrs. T. Parkinson.—76, Mr. G. Grainger, lamented.

At Morpeth, Mr. W. Grahamsley, suddenly.

At Chester-le-street, 90, Mrs. A. Allison.

At Alnwick, 70, Mr. E. Fenwick, much respected.—90, Mr. J. Falder.

At Great Whittington, 83, Mr. J. Dobinson.—At Elwick, 91, Mr. R. Pickering.—At Witton Gilbert, 77, Mr. A. Marshall.—At Bothall Mills, 43, Mrs. F. Spearman.—At Heworth, 75, Mr. P. Lawson.—At Thorneyford, 53, Mrs. R. Spraggon.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The price of weaving gingham having recently been lowered 2s. per cut, at Carlisle, some excesses among the workmen was the consequence. At a meeting, they resolved to petition the Regent to send them all to America.

A number of ladies of Whitehaven, have lately formed themselves into a society, for the purpose of furnishing poor families, at a cheap rate, with blankets. The ladies of Workington have also formed themselves into a society, for the purpose of supplying the children of poor families with wearing apparel: they devote one day in each week to the purpose.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Story, to Miss E. Elliott: Mr. R. Bell, to Miss M. Little: Mr. R. Morris, to Miss J. Ferguson: all of Carlisle.—Mr. W. Furby, of Carlisle, to Miss Emmerson, of Blackwell hall.—Mr. G. Sowerby, of Carlisle, to Mrs. E. Maxwell, of Pilgrim-street, Newcastle.—Mr. R. Parker, to Miss A. Robinson: Mr. J. Hodgson, to Miss M. Carr James: Mr. E. Shannon, to Miss G. Lancaster: all of Penrith.—Mr. M. Abbot, to Miss Sinclair, both of Maryport.—Mr. J. Cape, of Cockermouth, to Miss Walker, of Ireby.—Mr. D. Syme, of Newmans, to Miss B. Kerr,  
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of Whitekirk.—Mr. T. Armstrong, of Scotby, to Miss Hetherington, of Wheelbarrow-hall.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, in Scotch-street, 44, Mrs. A. Thompson.—Mr. J. Hodgson.—In Rickergate, 66, Mr. J. Hewson, truly respected.—76, Mrs. E. Richardson.—In Botchergate, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Hetherington.—41, Mr. W. Dougulby.—31, Mr. J. Pears, respected.—At Denton-hill, 21, Miss E. Tyson.—Mr. R. Rigg.

At Whitehaven, 27, Miss A. Craig.—Mrs. M. Hammond.

At Workington, 30, Mr. T. Brown.—63, Mr. F. Watson.—74, Mrs. B. Birkett.—21, Mrs. M. Barton.

At Penrith, 32, Mrs. J. Slee.—75, Mr. J. Turnbull.

At Brampton, 79, Mr. C. Elliott.—Mr. J. Flemister.—61, the Rev. Mr. Weightman.—Mrs. Stephenson.

At Maryport, 23, Miss M. Sanderson.—61, Mr. J. Brown.—79, Mrs. E. Irvan, of Wiseby, N.B.—At Langholm, Mr. A. Thomson, greatly respected.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Amongst the recent emigrations, there are twenty-six persons belonging to one family of the name of Thistlethwaite, of the Society of Friends, in Leeds. These enterprising individuals are gone with an intention of carrying on the woollen manufacture (in conjunction with others,) on an extensive scale, either at Philadelphia, or some other eligible state in its vicinity.

An Irish Union Company is forming in Leeds, for the purpose of supplying that market more fully with woollen cloths.

*Married.*] Mr. W. L. Houghton, to Miss A. M. Anderson: Mr. R. Masam, to Miss Lillow: Mr. Ware, to Miss Newmarch: Mr. T. Berridge, to Miss E. Penrose: Mr. T. Austin, to Miss M. Jackson: Mr. W. Dixon, to Miss Procter: all of Hull.—Mr. J. Roberts, of Hull, to Miss M. Reedal, of Bilton.—W. S. Betty, of Hull, to Miss M. Bell, of Sutton.—Mr. J. Sutcliffe, to Miss E. Robinson: Mr. W. Johnson, to Miss A. Pearson: Mr. J. Walker, to Miss M. Hargrave: Mr. E. Whitmore, to Miss M. Mortimer: Mr. D. Dawson, to Miss M. Walton: Mr. J. Atkinson, to Miss S. Ogden: Mr. W. Atkinson, to Mrs. R. Hartley: all of Leeds.—Mr. Rawson, of Leeds, to Miss E. Williamson, of Chester.—Mr. Forster, of Leeds, to Miss Brown, of Pontefract.—Mr. Turner, of Sheffield, to Miss M. Jackson, of Rotherham.—Mr. W. Bradley, of Halifax, to Miss E. Garforth, of Sleeton-hall.—Mr. J. Iveson, to Miss J. Thickett, both of Wakefield.—Mr. E. Marsh, to Miss R. Sykes, both of Huddersfield.—Mr. J. Stevenson, to Miss F. Mosey, both of Beverley.

*Died.*] At York, Mr. Palmer, surgeon, an esteemed philanthropist and patriot.—74, Mr. Geo. Mason.—Mrs. H. Ward.

At Hull, in Charles-street, 41, Mrs. R. Ellis,



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Ellis, deservedly esteemed.—70, Mrs. M. Tarbotton.—In Providence-row, 65, Mrs. F. Loft.—78, Mr. T. Clay.—63, Ann, wife of John Storm, esq. lamented.—Miss E. Woolmer.—77, Mr. Usherwood.—46, Mr. J. Dickinson.—23, Miss Cunningham.—49, Mrs. M. Clark, one of the Society of Friends, deservedly esteemed.

At Leeds, in Hunslet-lane, Mr. M. A. Neville, merchant.—76, Mr. E. Goodall.—35, Mr. T. Thompson.—Mr. W. Glover.—In Upperhead-row, Mrs. S. Parry.—32, Mrs. G. Plummer.—In Park-place, 71, Mrs. Creed, widow of Major Henry C.

At Halifax, Mr. S. Rhodes.

At Wakefield, 76, Mrs. Clapham.—47, Mr. R. Acton.—42, Mrs. J. Hill, lamented.

At Bradford, Miss E. Fawcett.

At Doncaster, 28, Mr. J. Hewett.

At Whitby, Mr. J. Garrett.

At Knaresborough, 32, Mrs. Abbott, much respected.

At Pocklington, Mr. W. Hudson, deservedly respected.—At Simmerdale-house, Mrs. Robinson, wife of John R. esq.—At Throstle-nest, Mr. Murgatroyd, much respected.—At Southowram, Mrs. E. Bentley, lamented.—At Halton, 45, Mr. W. Hepworth, formerly of Leeds.—At Hopton, 78, Mr. S. Sheard.—At Monk-frystone, 71, Benjamin Hemsworth, esq. deservedly regretted.

## LANCASHIRE.

Several ruinous failures within the month have happened at Manchester: amongst them, the respectable house of Messrs. John Moon and Son, for 300,000l.; and subsequently, that of Messrs. Richard Langston and Co. The panic produced was general; no spinner could buy on credit, or with any other than banker's paper.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Dodgshon, to Miss F. Sproston, both of Manchester.—Mr. J. Jackson, of Manchester, to Miss M. A. Higgins, of Bridgetown-house.—Mr. J. Scholes, of Salford, to Miss Wild, of Darleydale.—Mr. G. Redith, of Smeatham-lane, to Miss M. Corf: Mr. J. Mehatens, to Miss E. Leece: Mr. A. Braik, to Miss A. Heap: Mr. J. Dunn, to Miss M. Lovelady: all of Liverpool.—J. Duer Wilding, esq. late of Antigua, to Miss J. Clare, of Wigan.—Mr. H. Doke, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Hazlehurst, of Frodsham.—Mr. J. Bulcock, to Miss L. Barker; both of Colne.

*Died.*] At Manchester, 61, Mr. J. Greaves, of St. Mary's, deservedly respected.—Mrs. F. Layland.

At Salford, Mrs. R. Tonge, of Bank-Mill, deservedly regretted.

At Liverpool, in Great Nelson-street, 69, Mrs. M. Gilchrist.—In Castle-street, 56, Mrs. N. Rounthwaite.—58, Mr. H. Lickbarrow.—76, Mrs. M. Priestman.

At Preston, Mrs. Dalton, wife of John D. esq.—Mrs. M. Gregson.

At Blackburn, 78, Wm. Birch, esq.—At Wigan, Mr. M. Connor.—Thomas Parker, esq. of Alkincoats and Newton-hall, dep. lieut. of this county.—At Everton, Mrs. Earle, wife of Wm. E. esq.—Mrs. Rowe.

## CHESHIRE.

At Chester, Joseph Walker, aged only 20, was lately executed for highway robbery, denying the crime to the last.

The cotton mill at Ingersley, near Macclesfield, belonging to Messrs. Clogg and Norris, was lately destroyed by fire. The property was insured, but the loss added to the distress of the spinners.

*Married.*] Mr. Hassall, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. Alderman Newell.—The Rev. Jas. Bridgeman, to Miss Roberts: all of Chester.—George Spence, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister, to Miss C. Kelsall, of Chester.—Mr. G. Roberts, of Chester, to Miss M. Davis, of Bala.—Mr. J. Dodd, of Dodleston, to Miss Done, of Burton.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. T. Jackson, suddenly.—82, Mr. Warrington, late of Puddington.—Mr. R. Hickson.

At Macclesfield, Mrs. Goode.

At Knutsford, 84, Mr. Howard, much respected.

At Sutton, at an advanced age, Charles Davidson, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Hough, 61, Mr. Hopkins.—At Hartford, Mr. Harrop, suddenly.

## DERBYSHIRE.

A singular circumstance lately occurred at Darley Abbey, near Derby. The laundry-maid spread out in an open drying-ground, amongst other things, five yards of narrow leno muslin, in two pieces; in a short time she missed them, and sought for them in vain. Two days after, with many other articles, she laid out five yards of lace, in five separate pieces, which also soon disappeared; and every possible enquiry was made about them, but they could not be found. Within a week, a labourer saw something white hanging out of a thricecock's nest, at the distance of eighty yards from the drying-ground, and having heard of the loss of the lace, &c. he took down the nest, and the leno and lace were found within it, beautifully interwoven and twisted amongst the twigs so as to form a complete lining. Unfortunately, the nest, which was a real curiosity, was pulled to pieces, and the whole ten yards were taken out uninjured and unsoiled. What a lesson this little circumstance teaches us, not to suspect too lightly those around us; and how forcibly it reminds us of the interesting drama of the "Maid and the Magpie."

*Married.*] Mr. J. Harper, to Miss Pratt, of Osmaston-street, both of Derby.—Mr. W. Ball,



W. Ball, of Derby, to Miss E. Fox, of Stoke-upon-Trent.—Mr. J. Scholes, to Miss Wild, of Darley-Dale.

*Died.*] At Derby, 69, Mrs. Byrd, of Uttoxeter.—Dorothy, wife of Edmund Evans, esq. deservedly lamented.

At Chesterfield, Mr. R. Bland.

At Ashbourne, 54, Mrs. Mary Woodhouse.—At Green-lane, 74, Mr. Plant.—At Oaker-side, Darley-dale, 62, Mrs. S. Shaw.—At Wellington, 82, Mrs. Sheavyn.—At Eckington, 66, Mr. J. Marsden, deservedly lamented.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting has lately been held at Mansfield, to consider the best mode of employing the stocking-makers destitute of work in that neighbourhood; it was agreed to solicit leave from the Duke of Portland to dig and set a certain quantity of the forest with potatoes: leave was readily granted. The poor men are to be allowed 2s. per day; and, when the potatoes are ready, they are to be disposed of for their use in such manner as may be thought proper.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Maltby, to Miss S. Parker, both of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Bardsley, of Fishergate, Nottingham, to Miss S. Cheetham, of Wilford.—Mr. J. Crosby, of Nottingham, to Miss A. Skelton, of Scarborough.—Mr. W. Dickinson, of Arnold, to Miss A. Ellis, of Nottingham.—Mr. R. Job, of Sleasford, to Miss Parker, of Newark.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 77, Mr. W. Smith, of Beckbarn.—In Wheelergate, Mrs. Sanders.—In Derby-road, 90, Mr. N. Stevenson.

At Mansfield, 79, Mrs. E. Handley, of Ratcliff-gate.—At Newark, 46, Mrs. M. Hebb.—30, Mr. J. Milnes.—At Clifton-rectory, Dame Maria Innes, widow of Sir W. I. bart. of Ipswich.—At Warsop, 78, Mr. W. Warren.—At Whitwick, 94, Mrs. J. Ward.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Dixon, of Grantham, to Mrs. E. Pickard.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, John Nelthorpe, esq.—62, Mr. J. Smith.

At Gainsborough, at an advanced age, Mr. R. Pierpoint.

At Saltfleet, 104, Mr. Goodacre.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A respectable meeting of the hosiers of Leicester lately took place, to form an association to prevent a recurrence of the loss and injury experienced by many hosiers, from their frames having been illegally and wantonly taken under distress for rent owing by their workmen.

At a late vestry meeting of the principal inhabitants of Hinckley, it was resolved, that all framework knitters that could not earn four shillings a-week for each frame, should be required to give notice to the owners to fetch them in. Such is the

deplorable state of things at Hinckley, that more than two thousand are now receiving parochial relief; and these too, are supported by less than four hundred of the inhabitants, there not being that number, out of a population of 6000, capable of paying rates.—*Leicester paper.*

*Married.*] Mr. S. Fletcher, of Leicester, to Miss E. Johnson, of Tixover.—Mr. R. Tiptaft, of Braunton, to Miss Crowden, of Oakham.—Mr. T. Alling, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss S. Price, of Ravenstone.—Mr. R. Iliffe, of Thurnby, to Miss A. Kirk, of Burrow-on-the-Hill.—Mr. W. Kirk, of Wymondham, to Miss S. Hawley, of Scalford.—Mr. T. Adnutt, of Markfield, to Miss Amy Lea, of Ratby.

*Died.*] At Leicester, 98, Mr. Throsby.

At Loughborough, 61, Mr. S. Stevenson.—Mr. S. Farrew.—Mrs. Throsby.

At Melton Mowbray, 67, Mrs. Sutton.—56, Mrs. H. Dixon.—61, Mr. R. Gibbons.—Mr. C. Nisdall.

At Mountsorrell, 70, Mr. Brown, suddenly.

At Cropson, 83, Mr. Webster, suddenly.—At Waltham, T. Frisby, esq. much respected.—At Ayleston, 103, Mrs. Mary Ward, formerly of Loughborough.—97, Mrs. M. Adcock.—At Whissendine, 70, Mrs. W. Floor.—At Great Wigston, 82, Fox Richardson, esq.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] William Scott, esq. of Penn, to Miss Haywood, of Lichfield.—Mr. J. Horder, of Manchester, to Miss J. Perks, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. T. H. Foster, jun. of Bilston, to Miss Parkes, of Coseley.—Mr. Paget, of Burslem, to Miss Cooper, of Walsall.

*Died.*] At Stafford, 68, Mrs. Lovatt.

At Lichfield, in the Close, 26, Miss E. Lomax.—77, Mrs. Mary Warren.

At Wolverhampton, 83, Mrs. Fowke.—81, Mr. Corbett.—In Canal-street, Mr. J. Rudge.

At Burslem, 58, Mr. J. Baggaleys, of the firm of Messrs. Machin and Baggaleys.

At Uttoxeter, 36, Mr. H. M. Clewley.—39, Mrs. Plummer.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

Two petitions were lately forwarded from Coventry to Mr. Peter Moore, to be presented to the House of Commons, one from the mayor and corporation, and the other from the master-weavers. The petitioners stated, that they were obliged to pay in poor-rates 49s. per acre on their landed property, and 19s. in the pound upon the rent of every house of which they are occupiers; and that, unless some relief were granted them, they should all perish in one common ruin. There are now five classes of manufacturers in Coventry, each working ninety-six hours in the week, or sixteen hours in the day. The first of these classes gain 10s. a-week, or a penny-farthing an hour.



The second gain 5s. 6d. a-week. The third 2s. 9d. The two remaining classes receive 2s. and 1s. 6d. a-week. The men have been obliged to resort to the funds of their friendly societies; and not only have these funds been exhausted, but the funds of their saving banks, which are now a mere mockery!

*Married.]* Mr. W. Perrins, to Miss Holden, both of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Wyer, of Birmingham, to Miss Ryland, of Edgbaston.—Mr. G. Edwards, of Bull-street, Birmingham, to Miss M. J. Newsham, of Grosvenor-row, Chelsea.—Mr. F. Greasley, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Proud, of Bilston.—Mr. W. Still, of Birmingham, to Miss M. F. Pinches, of London.

*Died.]* At Warwick, Mr. J. Barnett, deservedly respected.

At Birmingham, Mrs. A. Bingham.—In Inge-street, 33, Mrs. S. Padmore.—In Hagley-row, 75, Mrs. J. Sadler.—At Summerhill-terrace, 21, Miss J. Adcock.

At Barnbrooke-house, 56, John Izon, esq.—At Harborne, 51, Mr. T. Rutter.—At Curdworth, Mr. G. Wakefield, lamented.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

A fine Durham bull, bred by the Rev. Dr. Gardner, of Sansaw, in this county, and reared and fed by Rowland Hunt, esq. of Boreaton, was lately purchased by Mr. Beckett, one of the directors of the Ellesmere House of Industry, and killed for the use of the poor. The weight was:

Hide.....	173 lb.
Head.....	64
Fat.....	294
Tongue.....	18
Heart.....	18
Total weight.....	2390

*Married.]* Mr. C. Beacall, of Pride-hill, to Mrs. Jones, of Almonds-square, Shrewsbury.—Mr. M. Palmer, of Shrewsbury, to Miss E. Downey, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Mr. J. Evans, of London, to Miss Hawley, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. E. Davis, of Shrewsbury, to Miss T. Crane, of Birton Heath.—The Rev. W. Jones Hughes, A.M. vicar of Cardington, to Miss Selina Corser, of Whitchurch.

*Died.]* At Shrewsbury, on Swan-hill, Mrs. Elizabeth Mytton, of Shipton.—56, Mrs. Derrett.—83, Joseph Corrie, esq.

At Oswestry, 76, Mr. Jones; and Mr. J. Jones, his son.

At Shrawardine, 85, Mrs. E. Gittins.—At Cleobury Mortimer, Martha, wife of James Compson, esq.—At Stapleton, the Rev. Edward Powys, rector of that place.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

At a late numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Stourbridge and its neighbourhood, convened by the magistrates, it was unanimously agreed to

petition parliament against the poor settlement Bill. In the opinion of the meeting, it appeared fraught with the most ruinous consequences to all populous and manufacturing districts.

*Married.]* Mr. W. Mytton, of Stourport, to Miss M. A. Swann, of Birmingham.—John Balguy, esq. to Mrs. Barbara Baker, of Waresley-house.—M. R. S. Thomas, of Hanbury, to Miss A. Prichett, of Martley-court.

*Died.]* At Worcester, 61, Mrs. Allies.—80, Mrs. Gillespie, both of Foregate-street.

At Colburn-hill, Mrs. Bradley, widow of John B. esq. late of Stourbridge.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.]* Mr. R. Tully, of Huntington, to Miss M. Whitehead, of Wotton Bassett.

*Died.]* At Hereford, 47, Thomas Evans, esq. solicitor and treasurer for this county.

At Wildersley, Mr. T. James, deservedly regretted.

#### GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A late Gazette announces a dissolution of partnership between Mr. Hart Davis, M.P. for Bristol, and his partners in the mercantile and banking firms in that city. Mr. Davis suggested the three-and-a-half per cent. loan to the Chancellor of the Exchequer; and, it seems, has fallen a victim to his speculations in his own scheme.

Great distress prevails at Tewkesbury. Accounts state the accumulating poor-rates to be appalling: there is neither money nor trade; one house has lately discharged one hundred hands, and the applications at the workhouse are unceasing.

A meeting of the coal-merchants of Newport, and of the proprietors of collieries in its neighbourhood, lately took place, when distressing statements of the present situation of the trade were made, and a universal conviction prevailed of the absolute necessity of speedy relief. Great numbers of workmen have been discharged from the collieries within a short space of time, and others have temporarily suspended their workings.

*Married.]* Mr. J. Wood, of Gloucester, to Mrs. M. Brotheridge, of Charlton.—Mr. J. Edgecumbe, jun. to Miss M. A. Bird: Mr. L. Beck, to Miss Harper: Mr. W. Barrett, to Miss M. Coghlan: all of Bristol.—C. Agar, esq. of Bristol, to Miss M. Williams, of Orcop-mills.—F. Fisher, esq. of Bristol, to Miss E. Lewis, of Ross.—Mr. J. Gillman, of Bristol, to Miss E. Corslett, of Frosnot.—Mr. W. White, of Bristol, to Miss H. Bloxsome, of Stroud.—Mr. A. Thomas, of Bristol, to Miss M. Ritson, of Brentford.—Mr. J. Hillman, of Rodborough, to Miss A. Engley, of Stroud.—John Millington, esq. of

of Coln Rogers, to Miss E. Cook, of Minchinhampton.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, in the College-green, 60, Mrs. Selwyn, widow of H. C. S. esq. lieutenant-governor of Montserrat.—In Northgate-street, Mr. E. Kirk.—In Westgate-street, 80, Mrs. Legg.

At Bristol, in Bridge-street, Mrs. S. Baker.—In St. Peter's-street, 39, Mrs. Berke.—28, Mrs. H. Guiot, regretted.—Miss E. Doran.—73, Samuel Gomond, esq. formerly an eminent merchant.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Hopkins.—In Church-street, 81, Mrs. Darke.

At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Bishop, deservedly regretted.—49, Mrs. Hayden, of Norfolk-house, highly esteemed and lamented.

At Chipping Sodbury, 68, Mr. J. White.

At Hyde-court, at an advanced age, Mrs. H. Beale, deservedly lamented.—At New-house, 80, John Wade, esq. justly regretted.—At Llanlillio Grossenny, Marianne, wife of John Bernard Bosanquet, serjeant-at-law.—At Lassington, Miss A. Player.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Jordan, to Mrs. S. Hurst, of Thame.—H. Bellingham, esq. to Miss M. A. Rowlls, of Kingston-upon-Thames.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 34, Mrs. Tubb, deservedly regretted.—82, Mrs. Paice, respected.—Mrs. King.—In St. Ebbe's, 73, Mrs. Tisdale.

At Eydon, Mr. Page.—At Wheatley, Mr. Jas. West.—Mrs. Turner, wife of the Rev. G. T. vicar of Spilsbury.

#### BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

Mr. Curwen lately presented a petition from certain landholders in Desborough Stoke, complaining of injuries they had sustained in consequence of preserves for game. The petition stated, that the London markets were supplied with game by the owners of these preserves, who had all the benefit, while the poachers bore all the odium. Much injury arose also from the spring-guns set in these preserves. Mr. Curwen observed, that if he was on a jury to investigate the loss of life by such means, he would agree to a verdict of murder.

The inhabitants of Beaconsfield have presented their late curate, the Rev. Mr. Bradford, a handsome piece of plate, bearing the following inscription: "Presented 1819, to the Rev. William Mussage Bradford, A.M. by the principal inhabitants of the parish of Beaconsfield, Bucks, as a token of the high sense they entertain of his exemplary conduct during fourteen years, as curate of that parish, and of their personal regard and esteem for him as a friend."

*Married.*] Mr. W. Danbney, to Miss Bartlett, of High Wycombe.—W. C.

Grove, esq. to Miss E. Michell, of Standen-house.—The Rev. W. Booty, of Chadleworth, to Mrs. Garrett, of Wantage.—Mr. E. Abbott, to Miss M. Cross, both of Moulsoe.

*Died.*] At Great Marlow, 30, J. Hales, esq. capt. of the West Kent Militia.

At High Wycombe, 78, Mr. H. Lane.

Sarah, wife of George Vansittart, esq. of Bisham Abbey.—At Wing, 87, Mr. S. Shirley.

#### HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Merry, to Miss Jones, both of Bedford.—Jas. Howard, esq. of Westfields, to Miss A. M. Sparks, of Tottenham.

*Died.*] At Hertford, 34, Mr. S. Dockwra.

At Royston, 63, Mr. K. Whitby.

At Bushey, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. W. Adcock, of Prince's-street, Cavendish-square.

At Prae-mill, near St. Alban's, 66, Mary, wife of Richard Simons, esq. formerly of Wood-street, London.—At Goff's Oak, Cheshunt, Wm. H. Anderson, esq.—At Welwyn, Mrs. Fothergill, of Whitwell.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] E. Walker, esq. to Miss E. Fawcett, of Aynho.—Mr. B. Tuck, of Thrapston, to Miss Thorpe, of Hadley-green.

*Died.*] At Weedon, Major A. Campbell, of the Artillery.

#### CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. R. Hovell, of Cambridge, to Miss R. Dunn, of Burwell.—Mr. J. Gotobed, of Cambridge, to Miss M. Vipan, of Mepal.—The Rev. — Black, to Miss C. Baxter, of Huntingdon.—John Maule, esq. of Huntingdon, to Miss E. Watson, of Wisbech.—Mr. W. Youngman, of Waterbeach, to Miss M. Yorke, of Cambridge.

*Died.*] At Ely, 77, Mr. R. Bennington, greatly respected.

At Huntingdon, 50, Mr. E. Dobson, formerly of Brampton-mills.

At Wisbech, 75, Mr. P. Thompson, merchant.—At Barnwell, Mr. R. Edwards; and Mrs. Edwards.—At Buckworth, Jane, wife of Enseby Cleaver, esq.—At Leverington, Mrs. S. Stanton, regretted.

#### NORFOLK.

A meeting was lately held at Norwich of the principal manufacturers, dyers, &c. for the purpose of forming an Association for the prevention and detection of frauds and embezzlements, which appear to have reached an alarming extent.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Baldwin, to Miss L. Barnes.—Mr. J. Legget, to Miss S. Wardham.—Mr. J. Sparrow, to Miss M. Warman: all of Norwich.—The Rev. Robt. Cooper, of Thetford, to Mrs. S. Crisp, of Wrentham.—George Whincop, esq. to Miss Green, both of Lynn.—Mr. H. Neville, of Wells, to Miss L. Back, of Burnham.



Burnham-market.—The Rev. W. J. Carver, M.A. rector of Winfarthing, to Miss Jane Beesor, of Norwich.—The Rev. R. Bacon, LL.D. to Miss S. Baker, of Cawston.—Mr. Jas. Fisher, of Ashley, to Miss E. Ward, of Norwich.—Francis Wheatley, of Mundesley, to Miss M. Martin, of Colkirk.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 34, Mrs. Craske.—24, Mr. Nudd.—In St. Stephen's, 40, Mr. Jas. Wade.—80, Mrs. M. Lessy.—In St. Augustine's, 35, Mrs. F. Hill.—28, Mrs. E. Matthews.—Mr. J. Cole, suddenly.

At Yarmouth, 46, Mr. J. Whitisides.—36, Mr. J. Colman.—61, Mr. J. Kirby.—36, Mrs. M. Beckett.—34, Mr. J. Johnson.—At Lynn, Mrs. Norton.—At Diss, 101, Mr. George Cobb.—At Briston, 61, Mr. W. Wiggett, suddenly.—At Attleburgh, 90, Mrs. Pinnock.—At Carleton Rode, Mrs. Rush.—At Pounwell, 59, Mr. J. Youel.—At Haydon, Mrs. M. Chaplin.—At North Walsham, 71, Mrs. Wiseman, formerly of Yarmouth.—At Aylsham, 49, Mr. Barnes.

## SUFFOLK.

Ipswich, in common with the other large towns of the empire, has felt the stagnation of trade, and the pressure of poor-rates: these last are likely a little to be lessened. An extensive Roman cement manufactory has recently been established in that town, and a number of fishermen are employed to raise up the stone from the rocks at the entrance of the harbour.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Middleditch, to Mrs. Butcher, both of Bury St. Edmund's.—Mr. J. Bradley, of Bury St. Edmund's, to Miss H. S. Mann, of Thetford.—Mr. M. Cobbald, of Ipswich, to Miss C. Mntocks, of Kittlebaston-green.—Mr. W. Minter, of Ipswich, to Miss Harvey, of Copdock.—The Rev. H. Watts Wilkinson, M.A. of Sudbury, to Miss S. Walker, of Gestingthorpe.

*Died.*] At Bury St. Edmund's, 72, William Buck, esq. deservedly lamented.

At Ipswich, 33, Mrs. E. Clements.—62, Mrs. M. Mann, formerly of Playford.—58, Mr. Farthing.—81, Mr. Carter, merchant.

At Woodbridge, 22, Mr. J. Hammond.—24, Miss M. Keeble.

At Bungay, 47, Mr. W. Smith.—At an advanced age, Mr. J. Mobre.

At Lowestoft, 46, Mr. T. Bream, merchant.

At Wattisfield, 76, Zachariah Crabb, whose memory will long be revered by a widow and seven adult children, who survive to deplore the loss of the best of men.

At Stradbroke, 37, Mr. H. Aldous; and, 70, Mr. Robert Aldous, his father.—At Laxfield, 23, Miss E. Garrard.

## ESSEX.

A subscription has been commenced, to erect, in the upper part of the High-street, Colchester, an elegant corn exchange.

The inhabitants of Epping lately assembled, and agreed to petition parliament to

meliorate the Criminal Laws. The following are interesting extracts:

"That the infliction of capital punishment, and the affixing of that terrible penalty to a vast variety of offences, are not efficacious for the prevention of crime, as daily experience shews us; that the judges and advisers of the Crown cannot execute the law on account of its undue severity; that prosecutors for the same reason will not prosecute; witnesses will not come forward, or will endeavour to shape their evidence, not to the strict truth, but to the side of mercy; and that juries will, instead of considering guilty or not guilty, weigh whether the alleged crime deserve the legal punishment, and find their verdict accordingly. Thus, the excess of the penalty flatters the imagination with the hopes of impunity, and becomes an advocate with the offender for perpetrating the offence.

"That the present feeling, in favour of a revision of the penal code, is neither new nor visionary; that the wisest statesmen, the ablest philosophers, and the most experienced lawyers, of this and many other countries in Europe, have joined in deprecating every unnatural severity and disregard of life, in the punishment of criminals, and have lamented that, in an age of so much improvement, and in countries abounding in the most noble and benevolent institutions, the moral condition of the lower classes of society should remain unimproved."

*Married.*] Mr. E. Root, to Mrs. Fenn, both of Harwich.—Mr. W. Jackson, of Rochford, to Miss S. Trotter, of Hertford.—James Denny, esq. of the Bengal Medical Establishment, to Miss C. Brown, of Sible Hedingham.—Capt. W. R. Ord, of the Engineers, to Miss E. D. Latham, of Bexley.—Mr. Markwell, of Rayleigh, to Miss Barron, of East Horndon.—Mr. J. H. Browning, of Paglesham-hall, to Miss S. Youle.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mrs. Aylett, respected.

At Chelmsford, 74, Mrs. W. Stebbing, much respected.

At Brentwood, 75, Mr. James Tylor.

At Braintree, 21, Lieut. B. F. Scale, 2d batt. R. A. regretted.

At Felsted, 101, Mrs. Mary Sewell.

At Thorp, 86, Mr. Griggs.—At Thundersley, in his 80th year, Mr. Richard Goodman.—At Tollesbury, 28, Mr. A. W. Buxton.—At Beverley Cottage, 65, Lieut. Col. B. Harris, of the East India Company's Service.

## KENT.

A Mr. Harrison, of Canterbury, lately accomplished a most arduous undertaking, which gave him opportunity to exhibit much inhumanity towards his horses. For a wager of 300 guineas, he undertook to ride from Canterbury to London, a distance



distance of 56 miles, in 3 hours: he performed the task in 2 hours and 57 minutes, winning by 3 minutes. He rode 11 horses. For this performance of the poor horses, the freedom of the city of Canterbury has been presented to him!

A tunnel under ground is now cutting from the river Medway, at Rochester, to Higham. When this great work is completed, it is thought that a steam-boat can be employed from Maidstone to London.

*Married.*] Mr. Rogers, to Mrs. Grant, of St. Peter's-street: Mr. J. Marten, to Miss S. Taplin: Mr. F. Harris, to Miss C. Sutton: all of Canterbury.—Mr. W. Harman, of Canterbury, to Miss J. Booth, of London.—Edward T. D. Hulkes, esq. of Rochester, to Miss Jane Forman, of Chatham.—William Greenwood, of Rochester, to E. Parry, of Ipswich, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Goodwin, of Maidstone, to Miss Harnup, of Barming.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, 64, Mr. H. Harnett, much respected.—In Church-street, 71, Mr. J. Hill.

At Dover, Mrs. G. Carter.—Mr. Esmond, much respected.—Mrs. T. Pepper.

At Chatham, Mrs. Knight.

At Faversham, 63, the wife of Capt. Banfield, deservedly lamented.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Wilson.

At Tenterden, 33, Mrs. W. Bishop.

At Woolwich, 82, Lieut. T. Pritchard, of the Artillery, after 60 years' service.

At the Mote, 50, Sir John Buchanan Riddell, bart. of Riddell, in Roxburghshire, and M.P. for the burghs of Selkirk, Peebles, Linlithgow, and Lanark.

#### SUSSEX.

At a late meeting of the mayor, burgeses, and principal inhabitants of Arundel, it was resolved to petition Parliament for inquiry into the abuses existing in the Court of Exchequer, in relation to the prosecutions brought against persons charged with smuggling, and for investigating the nefarious system pursued with respect to informers, as more particularly evinced by the late proceedings against individuals in that neighbourhood.

*Died.*] At Brighton, Mr. E. Skeel.—In Church-street, Mr. A. Taylor.—Lieut. J. Caldwell, R.N.

At Chichester, Mrs. T. Wares, suddenly.

At New Shoreham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Harston.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

The farmers of the parishes of Cliddesden and Farleigh, in this county, have lately adopted a wise and benevolent mode of diminishing the pressure of the poor's rates. They have supplied every cottager with a portion of land for the cultivation of potatoes, the produce of which is considered to be equal to the yearly consumption for each family; and the rector has given potatoes for seed.

*Married.*] Mr. Kearley, to Miss E. Legg,

both of Southampton.—Major Read, Assist. Quarter-Master-Gen. to Miss Lydia Douglas, late of Gosport.—Mr. W. Dixon, to Miss Lavington, both of Lymington.—Mr. G. Marten, to Miss A. A. Neal, both of Ringwood.—Joseph Guy, esq. of Lymington, to Miss Guy, of Taddiford.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Miss Arabella Shelley, only daughter of the late Sir John S. bart.—Mrs. J. Smith.

At Winchester, in Colebrook-street, Mrs. Prior.—Mrs. Gradiage.—22, Lieut. Henry M'Dermott, of the 9th regt. of foot, second son of Lieut.-Col. M'Dermott, of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Berks; a young man, who, by the most conciliating manners, placid disposition, and exemplary conduct, acquired the esteem and respect of all his acquaintance. To his disconsolate parents, and immediate relatives, his loss is irreparable. His remains were interred in the Cathedral church-yard of Winchester, with military honours, at which his beloved and respected father attended as chief mourner.

At Portsmouth, 82, Mr. Carpenter.

At Portsea, Mr. G. Dawson.—Mrs. Mackay.—71, Mr. E. Brine.

At Gosport, 93, Mrs. Lynch.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] John Smith, esq. of Marlborough, to Miss J. Mountjoy, of Corsham.—Mr. J. Shackman, to Miss Hazeland, of Bradford.—Mr. Banks, of Chippenham, to Miss M. Sloper, of Devizes.—Mr. G. White, of Devizes, to Miss Clifford, of Cherrill.—Mr. E. Newman, of Froxfield, to Miss Durnford, of Inkpen.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mr. E. Beckingsale.

At Marlborough, Mrs. White.

At Trowbridge, Miss C. Dunn.

At Ramsbury, 76, Mr. N. Atherton.

At Corsham, Mr. C. Webb, respected.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

The magistrates of the Frome division have lately seized upwards of 300 deficient weights in Frome, and no less than eighty in the village of Rode. Many of the individuals had from ten to fifteen false weights, and the magistrates convicted them in the full penalty and costs.

*Married.*] Mr. James Mulligan, jun. to Miss S. Williams: Mr. R. Goldstone, of Westgate-buildings, to Miss Bowden, of Old Bond-street: all of Bath.—Mr. Gibbs, of Bath, to Miss F. Sargent, of Waterford.—Peter Nugent Daly, esq. Rifle Brigade, to Miss S. A. Wilmot, of Lyncombe-house, Bath.—Mr. W. Biffin, of Bridgewater, to Miss Clavey, of Bath.—Mr. J. Hill, of Frome, to Miss M. A. Hockley, of Walcot-street, Bath.—William Burridge, esq. of Pawlett, to Miss A. Hooper.

*Died.*] At Bath, 73, Lady Burton, widow of Sir Robert B.—In Morford-street, 38, Mrs. Clark, respected.—37, Lieut.-Col. Lawson, D. B. of the Artillery.—On the South-parade, 77 Isaac Todd, esq. late



late of Montreal, deservedly regretted.—In St. James's-square, 71, Lady O'Brien, widow of Sir Lucius O. B. bart. deservedly esteemed and lamented.—In the Circus, Mrs. Ann Calvert, sister of the late Peter Calvert, LL.D. Dean of the Arches, &c.—Miss Fanny Lancashire.

At Shepton Mallet, the Rev. C. Brown.  
At Yeovil, Mr. John Daniel.

**DORSETSHIRE.**

*Married.]* Mr. J. Lankester, of Poole, to Miss E. Colburne, of Southampton.—John C. Keddle, esq. of Hinknole, to Miss Bissey, of Monkton.

*Died.]* At Weymouth, 82, Major Bayard, of Bath: he was present at the battle of Quebec, and witnessed Gen. Wolfe fall.

At Shaftesbury, 26, Mrs. E. Mullett.

At Fifehead, 76, the Rev. H. Forester, A.M. vicar of that parish.

**DEVONSHIRE.**

A number of respectable gentlemen, formerly pupils of Dr. Lempriere, late master of Exeter grammar-school, who was removed by the trustees of the school, have lately presented him with a handsome silver vase, value 70l. The present was accompanied by a letter, reflecting severely on the conduct of the trustees.

*Married.]* C. J. P. Lepycatt, esq. to Miss F. M. Cailler: Mr. J. S. Gard, to Miss E. Rowe, of St. John's-street: all of Exeter.—Mr. J. Bidder, to Miss A. Soper, both of Mortonhampstead.—Edwin Empson, esq. to Miss M. T. M. Chappell, of Appledore.—Mr. B. Parker, of Iddesleigh, to Miss Southcombe, of Seldon-house.

*Died.]* At Exeter, 57, Mr. W. J. Newcombe.—58, Richard Hart, esq. deservedly regretted.—The Rev. Lloyd Williams, rector of Chawleigh and Eggesford.—Mrs. L. A. Rawling, justly esteemed and lamented.—38, Mr. J. Williams.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Juliana Chanter.—74, Mr. Leddra.—In James-street, 68, Mrs. Henwood.

At Barnstaple, Mr. W. Boyhay.

At Bideford, 78, John Clyde, esq.—72, Mrs. Grace Halls.

At Collumpton, at an advanced age, Mr. E. Franks.

**CORNWALL.**

As some workmen at Liskeard were lately cutting across an ash-tree, they discovered a bird's-nest in the interior of the tree, containing three eggs. The nest was entirely surrounded with sound timber, about eight inches thick, without the least appearance of an opening to the outside.

*Married.]* Mr. Trout, of Looe, to Miss S. Moon, of Liskeard.—The Rev. W. A.

Morgan, of Lewannick, to Miss A. W. Mapowder, of Hood-house, near Totness.

*Died.]* At Golden-bank, near Liskeard, Major-Gen. Eales, of the E. I. Co.'s service.

**WALES.**

*Married.]* Samuel Fox Parsons, esq. of Cnwddwr, to Miss Felicia Haynes, of Swansea.—Thomas Bigg, of Swansea, to Susannah Horne, of Tottenham, both of the Society of Friends.—John Nathaniel Williams, esq. of Castle-hill, Cardiganshire, to Miss Sarah Loxdale, of Kingsland, Shropshire.—Owen Edwards, esq. of Fron Ola, to Miss Owen, of Llangyti, Carnarvonshire.

*Died.]* At Carmarthen, Mrs. Phillips, widow of the late Herbert P. esq. of Cwmgwilly.—At an advanced age, Mr. W. Goulstone.

At Pembroke, 100, Mrs. Anne Bateman, much regretted.

At Wrexham, Miss Elizabeth Eyton, of the Priory.

At Cfn Rug, Merionethshire, 52, Walter Jones, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Camyr Alen, Denbighshire, 43, John Jones Golborne, esq.—At Llantrithyd, near Cowbridge, Elizabeth, widow of John Perkins, esq.

**SCOTLAND.**

*Married.]* At Edinburgh, Robert Honeyman, esq. merchant, of Grangemouth, to Miss Christy Findlay, of Prince's-street.—Duncan Ballantine, esq. of Leith, to Miss E. Robertson, of Gayfield-square, Edinburgh.

*Died.]* At Edinburgh, in Queen-street, Mrs. Fergusson, wife of H. F. esq. of Trochrairie, Ayresshire.—43, Lord Webb Seymour, only brother of the Duke of Somerset. His lordship held a respectable rank as a classical scholar. He resided at Edinburgh for several years, and associated principally with men of the highest literary character.

At North Berwick, the Dowager Lady Hamilton Dalrymple.

**IRELAND.**

*Married.]* At Dublin, the Hon. and Rev. E. Wingfield, to Louisa Joan, daughter of the late Hon. Geo. Jocelyn.—Clotworthy Macartney, esq. of Dublin, to Jane, daughter of the late James Mayne, esq. of Honduras.—Dr. Hopkins, surgeon of the Glamorganshire militia, to Miss John, of Yonghall.—R. M. Reynell, esq. of Reynella, county of Westmeath, to Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Ponsonby Moore.

*Died.]* At Dundalk, Mrs. Sophia Kieran, highly and justly esteemed.

At Drumartin-castle, Dondrum, at an advanced age, John Giffard, esq. sheriff's-peer, and a noted partizan.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.**

Since page 451 was printed, we learn that Mr. Lawrence was not, as has been reported through the Profession, peremptorily ejected. A discussion took place at the general meeting on his supposed irreligious opinions, a committee was appointed to enquire and report on the office of Surgeon, and Mr. L. suppressed his book; but he has been requested to continue to perform the duties till the next general meeting.